FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 JULY 1985

Hajj Issue

King Fahd told a Saudi cabinet meeting that Saudi officials should "multiply efforts" to ensure the security, comfort, and safety of the pilgrims, the kingdom's information minister disclosed in a statement carried by SPA.

Iran-Iraq War

"Confirmed" enemy losses from two unsuccessful Iranian attacks on Iraqi positions in the northern front amount to 842 killed, an Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Nevertheless, an Iranian military statement cited by IRNA asserted that Iranian troops infiltrated Iraqi positions in the north, killing or wounding 300 Iraqi soldiers. Meanwhile, Iranian planes bombed communication lines inside Iraq, according to an Iranian Joint Staff announcement reported by Tehran Radio.

In another development, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn told a Kuwaiti delegation in an address carried by the Voice of the Masses that Iran is attempting to "blackmail" Kuwait, and he added that those Kuwaitis who are "for Kuwait and not for a foreign country must exercise their Arabism" while "those who do not exercise their Arabism must leave Kuwait."

Israel

The Cabinet decided in its 29 July meeting to establish a ministerial committee which will discuss the imposition of the death penalty and expulsion as punishments for terrorism, IDF radio reported, adding that the committee's conclusions will be submitted to the 4 August Cabinet session. Commenting on the recent attacks on Jews, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, in remarks cited by *MA'ARIV*, contended that "these people who are directing acts of terror are the same people organizing talks between the United States and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation." Noting that Shamir reaffirmed Israel's objection to such talks in a letter sent to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz over the weekend, *MA'ARIV* disclosed that the letter was drafted without coordination with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who has "reservations" about Shamir's sharp language.

Libya

PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi concluded a "private" visit to Tripoli, during which he discussed the Palestinian question with officials in his capacity as an "untarnished" Palestinian figure, JANA announced. The agency's political editor confirmed that Qaddumi's visit does not signal any Libyan intention to meet with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat or one of his envoys, as Libya rejects the Husayn-'Arafat plan and meeting with those who meet with Egypt.

Sudan

The chairman of the Sudanese Federation of Trade Unions condemned efforts made by some parties, particularly Libya, to intervene in the affairs of Sudanese organizations, MENA reported, adding that such efforts will not succeed in influencing the freedom and independence of sudanese unions.

DRA

President Babrak Karmal returned home following an unofficial visit to the USSR for a "general medical check," Kabul radio announced.

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Fatah's Abu Iyad On U.S. Attitude, Soviet Ties

PM291330 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 24 Jul 85 p 2

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee Member Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) by Ra'uf Mas'ad in Tunis; date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: In view of 'Arafat's visit to Cairo, the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, and your refusal to withdraw from this year's international book exhibition in Cairo, do you not feel that there is some estrangement between the PLO and the Egyptian nationalist movement?

Answer: Let us be clear on this matter. I do not believe that the visit caused the problem in our relations with that movement. The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the question of the book exhibition may have caused some estrangement between the Egyptian nationalist movement and the PLO. At any rate, our aim is to have clear relations with Egypt, especially the Egyptian nationalist forces because we are well aware of Egypt's value and importance to the Arab world. We and the Egyptian nationalist forces have the common aim of reviving Egypt's leading Arab role because Egypt's absence is the cause of the current confusion in the Arab region. Egypt cannot restore its Arab role as long as the Camp David agreements govern Egypt's policies and control most of its decisions. We are not such troublemakers as to ask Cairo to abrogate these agreements with one stroke, because we know what that means. What is required is the elimination of the practical consequences of these agreements. That can be achieved by pursuing a policy on the Palestinians that is in harmony with the Palestinian revolution's concept of a political settlement, not the U.S. concept of such a settlement. That would be Egypt's initial role, although we do hope that Egypt would move toward getting rid of the Camp David shackles in relation to the Palestinian and Arab causes. That is the role of all the Egyptian nationalist forces and that is the common denominator between the Palestinian revolution and the Egyptian nationalist movement.

Question: With the initiation of Jordanian-Palestinian joint moves, what are your real expectations?

Answer: Let us first ask what is the purpose of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement? The main aim is to start a dialogue with the United States on the grounds that there are no problems in dealing with the other big powers of the UN Security Council. The problem is that the United States does not recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and does not recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Before talking to and recognizing the PLO, the United States wants the PLO to accept Resolutions 242 and 338, recognize Israel, and condemn "terrorism" or, in other words, the armed struggle. So the success of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement cannot be judged on the basis of some visits made to France, West Germany, and the PRC. These visits do not mean that the agreement has been a success. The main point is how will the United States treat that agreement? My personal view is that it is futile to try to establish a relationship with the United States because it will never change its policy toward us as long as the balance of power in the region is in Israel's favor.

Question: You will be visiting Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. What are the main topics on the agenda?

Answer: The talks will naturally focus on Soviet-Palestinian and Soviet-Arab relations. We proceed on the basis that the Soviet Union is a friend of the Arabs and particularly of the Palestinian people. The Soviet Union has always maintained a firm and principled stand in support of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to their independent state on their own soil and of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. However, since the 1982 invasion we have had some differences with the Soviet Union on certain issues, including the ['Arafat] visit to Cairo, the Amman agreement, and the dispute with Syria, but all these are minor conflicts that do not touch the core of our relations with the Soviet Union. We look forward to the visit to clear the air between us. Despite all attempts to drive a wedge between us, we are still optimistic about the future of Soviet-Palestinian relations.

'Arafat on Agreement with Jordan, Other Issues

PM290904 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 25 Jul 85 p 3

[Part one of interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi' in Amman — date not specified]

[Excerpts] Nafi': I would like to begin by talking about the recent political situation and to ask you what cards you hold in your hands and how able are you to move at the Arab and Palestinian levels?

'Arafat: There is no doubt that the most important thing that we should take note of at present is the united stand of our people both inside and outside the occupied territories and their rallying around the PLO. All the attempts to shake this stand have failed; on the contrary, our people have always proved that they are the protective shield of their revolution and the leader of their struggle, the PLO.

The attempts to liquidate the PLO began with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and the siege of Beirut, whose aim was to strike at the PLO infrastructure and liquidate it politically and militarily in order to liquidate the Palestine problem and remove once and for all the Palestinian element from the Middle East equation.

I would say that it is not easy, indeed it is impossible, to achieve our objectives without changing the Arab balances of power. As you will recall, I once wrote in *AL-AHRAM* about the seven constants required to change the present balances of power from weakness to strength.

The first of these constants is that Egypt should reassume its natural and leading position in the Arab world; the Iraq-Iran war should be ended; the sectarian cancer that is ravaging Lebanon and invading the body of our Arab nation should be halted; and a state of solidarity should be achieved in North Africa.

This is a brief outline of what I mean by the balances of power of which we should be aware particularly since we are approaching the most dangerous stage, that is the day when the two superpowers come together now that 20 November of this year has been fixed as the date when the meeting between President Reagan and CPSU General Secretzary Gorbachev will take place.

I must tell our Arab nation that unless we can reach at least a minimum agreement and minimum Arab solidarity we will have no place in the "new Yalta".

Nafi': What do you think of the claim that the Arab regimes are remaining silent over the Syrian regime's actions because it is capable of imposing a solution on Lebanon?

'Arafat: It has been established that Syria has one single solution for Lebanon, that is the sectarian solution and sectarian partitioning as well as striking presence.

I must remind the Arab nation that it was the Palestinian presence that prevented the sectarian ghoul from sinking its teeth into Lebanon's body. If this cancer can penetrate our nation's body in Lebanon it means that it will penetrate the whole of our Arab nation's body. It begins in Lebanon and then creeps to other parts of the Arab world.

I have the right to tell those who make such claims that it was the Palestinian presence that prevented this crime from taking place, while the Syrian presence is the one now implementing it.

Nafi': Will the Syrians actually be able to reach a solution as some of the Western countries say?

'Arafat (interrupting): If some European countries say so then they are involved in planning partition. The partitioning plan is a U.S.-Israeli plan in which Syria is involved.

Nafi': Still some people believe that the cards are in Syria's hands. Do you agree with this view?

'Arafat: I would like to recall what the Syrian foreign minister said at the recent Arab foreign ministers meeting in Tunis: We are not able to find a solution.

But this does not prevent the Syrians from imposing a solution in their own way, which is not a solution. The Syrians want to distribute Lebanon like an inheritance. Did we as an Arab nation agree that Lebanon is finished?

I have the right to ask the Syrian regime at any future summit: Where is the unity of Lebanon now and where is your pledge to preserve the resistance and the PLO?

In any case, just as we reject the Israeli solution to partition Lebanon we reject the Syrian solution to partition it. We are against this solution as an Arab nation and as strugglers; we are against it as nationalists, as Muslims, and as Christians.

Nafi': Let us once again go back to Jordanian-Palestinian relations and their position within the Arab perspective. There has been talk about amendments to and acceptance or nonacceptance of the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement.

'Arafat (interrupting): Whatever is said, what matters is that we have agreed. And because we are serious about these relations, we agree on certain points and disagree on others. This is because we do not look at this as a secondary matter but as a matter of strategic importance to us. I would like to make it clear that the agreement represents a Palestinian will which was endorsed by our PNC in Algiers.

Nafi': During our meeting with King Husayn a short while ago he said that agreement has almost been reached on the names of the Palestinians who will participate in the joint delegation and that a date will be fixed for the meeting with Murphy.

'Arafat: Let me deal with this from a different point. The purpose of the agreement is not to meet with Murphy but to reach a Palestinian-Jordanian formula that would contribute to the liberation of the occupied territories and create a mechanism for the Fes resolutions and at the same time become a common ground that would generate Arab support for the achievement of these objectives.

We have already said that our objective is an international conference to be attended by the parties concerned, including the PLO, and the Security Council permanent member states on the basis of two principles: the Arab legitimacy which was endorsed at Fes summit and the international legitimacy endorsed by the United Nations.

Nafi': How do you visualize the first Jordanian-Palestinian-U.S. dialogue?

'Arafat: Several and frequent Palestinian-U.S. dialogues have taken place in the past. But the U.S. Administration does what it likes; sometimes it inclines toward this dialogue and other times it inclines against it. Sometimes it needs Kissinger and other times it ignores him.

In 1974 there was official contact between a Palestinian delegation and a U.S. delegation. At that time the United States was represented by its present UN representative, namely General Walters. I have met with a number of U.S. officials and twice I met in Cairo with foreign relations committee chairmen. Talks were also held during the evacuation of U.S. citizens from Beirut, and Palestinian-U.S. cooperation took place over several long weeks during the evacuation of these citizens, once by sea and once by air.

More important still, discussions were held between high-level U.S. officials and Palestinian officials for the release of the U.S. hostages in Iran. The first 13 hostages were released through Palestinian efforts. Official and close contacts between the two sides on this subject continued. There were also discussions between Andrew Young and Zuhdi al-Tarazi [PLO UN representative]. There was also the agreement between Philip Habib and myself in 1981, and later I had open talks with Philip Habib in his capacity as U.S. presidential envoy during the siege of Beirut. The talks resulted in the signing of an agreement which exists at the U.S. State Department. A U.S. force then came within the multinational force in order to implement this agreement. The talks therefore were not just a matter of politics. [as published] I therefore have the right to ask why the U.S. Administration ignores kissinger's conditions and his no's when it needs us and regards these conditions as sacrosanct when it does not?

Nafi': Regarding your recent statements to *THE WASHINGTON POST* concerning Resolution 242 and the subsequent improvement in the U.S. reaction and the toning down of this reaction by Shultz — is there anything new on this level? [as published]

'Arafat: Our stand is clear. The 12th PNC in Cairo said we will have nothing to do with Resolution 242 because it deals with our Palestinian people not as a people with a problem but as refugees.

We are not against the resolution as such but against its Palestinian context, which deals with our people as refugees. I would like here to clarify a very important point for you. What negated 242 as far as the Palestinians are concerned was the second U.S.-Israeli working paper which was signed on 1 October and which immediately followed the U.S.-Soviet agreement between Vance and Gromyko — the agreement which Dayan described as the 6-hour agreement on the grounds that it was a triumph [for Israel], thereby reminding the world that he was the hero of the 6-day war. The U.S.-Israeli paper even went as far as interpreting the clause on refugees as meaning the Arab and Jewish refugees and not just the Palestinian refugees.

Nafi': How do you view your demand for an international conference, to which the United States is opposed, and how do you view the Soviet attitude to the problem prior to the coming U.S.-USSR summit meeting?

'Arafat: Recently the United States accepted the principle of an international conference but did not approve of the formula we proposed. I believe — and as the Americans said — that this has become a U.S.-USSR issue and not just a problem of the Middle East. This was one of the fundamental points raised between Shultz and Gromyko and Polyakov and Murphy; it will also be brought up between Reagan and Gorbachev.

Nafi': But is the convening of an international conference still possible?

'Arafat: At least there is agreement on an international conference by the two parties although there are differences over its formula. For the first time there is an agreement in principle.

Nafi': What is your purpose behind convening an Arab summit to discuss the Palestine problem?

'Arafat: Our objective is not to discuss the Palestine problem in particular but to try to stop the camps war and the attempts to evict half a million Palestinians from Lebanon as part of the plan we are now witnessing, the conspiracy to divide the country on sectarian and communal basis. This is our purpose behind convening an Arab summit.

Nafi': What will you tell President Hafiz al-Asad if the summit is held?

'Arafat: I will tell him: We gave you the authority to enter Lebanon by a majority of 21 votes against my vote. If you recall, I was the only one at the Cairo summit in 1976 who said that I was against this resolution, and I walked out. I said then that forces from Egypt, Algeria, and Iraq should participate. I did tell them this at that time.

Fatah Member Rejects U.S. Conditions on Delegation

GF291750 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1335 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Riyadh, 28 Jul (WAKH) — Rafiq al-Natshah, Fatah Central Committee member and representative to Saudi Arabia, has rejected U.S. conditions not to accept an independent Palestinian delegation in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

In a statement today, Al-Natshah emphasized that this U.S. stand is a circumvolution around the Palestinian legitimacy and a return to Richard Murphy's proposal, which the Palestinian leadership unanimously rejected in Baghdad. He insisted on the need for a legitimate and official Palestinian representation in any talks or in the international conference that will discuss the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, to establish their state, and return to their homeland.

Al-Natshah warned against the intrigues of the policy of the United States, which is waffling to avert its international responsibility through its full support for the Israeli policy.

'Arafat, Islamic Conference Head Talk in Tunis

LD291657 Algiers APS in English 1531 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Tunis, 29-7-85 (APS) — Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman conferred yesterday in Tunis with Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. According to a Palestinian source in Tunis, talks dealt with the situation prevailing in the Arab-Islamic world and the latest developments of the Palestinian cause.

PLO Radio on International Moves, PLO Unity

JN300635 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1630 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] There is enough evidence to show that local and international sides are launching a large-scale operation to settle scores or sort out issues in the Middle East [word indistinct]. To realize this, one only needs to watch the development and moves in Lebanon, Damascus, Amman, Moscow or Washington, or the moves among all of these capitals. Since the Palestinian problem is the crux of the Middle East crisis, it is the compulsory route that all of these moves have to pass through.

Undoubtedly, all these developments reflect either negatively or positively on the Palestinian people in general and on the PLO in its capacity as the leader of these people, their representative, and the image of their power and political status.

This settling of scores can be viewed within the context of the camps war in Beirut, Sidon, and other places; and the Arab disputes and struggles that have a violent impact on the Palestinian issue, and this is apparent in Syrian politics. This settling of scores is also taking place within the context of the U.S.-Israeli or U.S.-Arab relations, the USSR-Israeli or USSR-Arab relations, and the USSR-U.S. struggle in the Middle East. All this is within the network of the developments and moves in and around the region. All this is affecting our people, our existence, our cause, our homeland, and our position on the struggle map and regarding the solution projects in one way or another. Hence, such a position undoubtedly constitutes a challenge to the Palestinians — people, factions, and PLO. The Palestinians should be on the level that enables them to take this challenge and to prove their ability vis-a-vis this situation.

We had to make this introduction in order to begin our talk about the intra-Palestinian issues and the conditions for restoring the greatest possible measure of Palestinian unity and strength. I would like to stress at the outset our insistence on Palestinian unity and the need to exert all efforts to realize it as a condition that is required by the general interest. This also affects the Palestinian destiny both at the present and future stages. Hence, the Palestinian factions — both those who are very much enlightened and those who are less aware of the need for an efficient Palestinian role — must begin a comprehensive evaluation of the factors that led in the past to division and fragmentation.

What we need at the present stage in which we face challenges and settling of scores, is the ability of each faction to bypass the details of its own existence in order to reach a position whereby we can place the general interest at the top of our priorities and evaluation. Hence, we must return to the basis of self-confidence and trust in others on the Palestinian level. We have never lost this trust even during the sensitive circumstances in the recent war of the camps or before that, during the great steadfastness in Beirut.

PLO Radio Raps Syrian Rejection of Arab Summit

JN300716 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1620 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Unscheduled commentary by station political editor]

[Excerpts] The official Syrian spokesman has surprised one and all by saying that there are no important events in the region that require an Arab summit, and that the Arab atmosphere is not suitable for convening such a conference because of the Arab differences and fragmentation, and because the Syrian regime fears that the capitulation policy, which is being prepared in the region, will be approved at the summit.

We would like to ask the Damascus rulers: What events in your view are important enough for an Arab summit? Are the massacres and tragedies in Lebanon not enough to make the Arabs shoulder their responsibility through an Arab summit. Is the killing of Palestinians in Lebanon at the hands of the sectarian sides not enough to hold the Arabs responsible for protecting the Palestinian camps against the impending destruction and against the liquidation of the Palestinian people merely because of their identity?

We would have really been more surprised if the Syrians had approved of holding an Arab summit. The Syrian regime, which is behind the operation of ending the military, as well as political, Palestinian presence in Lebanon, will stand completely exposed before everyone and will not find any justification for its hostile policy toward the Palestinian people in Lebanon. This regime would not be able to justify implementing this policy through its agents and hirelings: the Amal gangs, the sectarian Lebanese Army, and their ilk. The Damascus rulers are working in accordance with the divide-and-rule policy not only in the Lebanese arena but in the entire Arab arena as well.

The Al-Asad-Murphy plot which is aimed at dividing the Arab homeland into sectarian statelets, is obviously opposed to any Arab summit that aims to end the alarming Arab fragmentation. This forces the Damascus rulers to prevent the convening of the Arab summit by all means, including terrorism. The Damascus rulers also fear that the conference will discuss the Iraq-Iran war, which is destructive to both the Iraqi and Iranian peoples and which the United States works to perpetruate because Israel and the United States are the only ones to gain from this war.

The Syrian regime is insisting on proving its conspiratorial involvement in fragmenting the Palestinians and controling the Lebanese situation in order to prove to the United States that it is the closest to it in the region, that it is the only regime that is able to implement U.S. plots, and that it is the primary sectarian regime in the region besides the Zionist entity.

However, the Arab nation, through its determination to hold the Arab summit, will prove that the Arab leaders should participate in the region's solution; that the serious Lebanese situation must be solved with the participation of the Arab states, which signed the Cairo agreement between the Lebanese authorities and the PLO; and that the Syrian regime should not be allowed to impose the unwanted U.S. solutions in the region.

BAHRAIN

Amir Al Khalifah Receives Message From King Fahd

GF291801 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0920 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Manama, 29 Jul (WAKH) — Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah today received Dr Ghazi 'abd al-Rahman al-Qusaybi, Saudi ambassador to Bahrain. The meeting was attended by Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, and Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah.

Following this meeting, Dr al-Qusaybi stated that he conveyed a verbal message from Saudi King Fahd ibn 'abd al-'aziz to Shaykh 'isa concerning relations between the two fraternal countries, the current Arab situations, and efforts made to clear the Arab atmosphere.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Supports Holding Arab Summit

GF291255 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0710 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 29 Jul (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* has said that the Arab countries that realize the importance of attaining unity and rapproachement among themselves are the ones that stress the need to regularly hold an Arab summit — whether or not there are issues on the agenda and whether or not they have differences. The paper stressed that there is need for the Arab summit because the common interests require coordination at a time the existing dangers have to be confronted and the existing differences have to be settled. The paper pointed out that the countries opposed to the summit base their positions on groundless justifications that are neither national nor fateful.

Concluding, the paper called for persuading those opposed to attend and discuss their views in this meeting, the most suitable for discussion, to have a well-planned summit that attains its goals.

KUWAIT

Interior Minister Comments on Terrorism, Security

PM291028 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 27 Jul-2 Aug 85 p 22

[Interview with Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah by Husayn Salamah in Kuwait; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Do you think that the democracy and freedom prevailing in Kuwait are the target of the terrorism we are currently witnessing?

Answer: Our democracy and freedom may not please some people, but I do not believe that they are the reason for the terrorist and criminal acts committed against Kuwait. The region we live in is a hotbed of tension, and we have adopted principled political attitudes towards national and Islamic issues, some of them fateful issues. I believe that these attitudes are the real targets of the terrorists and the criminals. Our policies are based on principles based on justice. We will never change our attitudes or abandon our policies, which are drawn up by our amir and leader Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, particularly because Kuwait's policies stem from right, faith, and justice.

Question: Do you believe that the security measures taken will prevent further acts of terorism in Kuwait?

Answer: We realize that we are up against organized terrorism and we may not be able to put an end to terrorist acts on our territory because they are linked to political circumstances and what happens in the world. However, we are trying to prevent the intensification and spread of terorism, which is foreign and alien to our society, which is characterized by true democracy.

Question: In addition to the security measures are you engaged in any foreign political contacts?

Answer: Kuwait has always stressed that it will never change its policies and will not back down from the positions it has taken on our national fateful issues. There are continuous contacts with the GCC states and with other fraternal and friendly states.

Question: One question being asked is why the security authorities were able to apprehend the perpetrators of previous terrorist acts, and particularly the 12 January 1984 explosions, within 24 hours but have been unable to find the perpetrators of recent incidents such as the attack on the motorcade of his highness the amir and the explosions in crowded cafes?

Answer: In past incidents we managed to get early leads which we exploited and, with the help of all our practical and technological equipment, we were able to arrest the perpetrators with dazzling speed. As for the recent incidents, I frankly and regrettably say that we have not had any leads. We have fingerprints of the person who carried out the sinful attack on the amir's motorcade but we do not have the identical fingerprints on our records. That strenthens the belief that the perpetrator must have either infiltrated into the country or entered on a visitor's visa.

Question: What is the extent of cooperation between you and the GCC states on matters of security and in combating terrorism?

Answer: The fraternal GCC states have cooperated with us in every way. We are deeply touched by their recent attitudes towards the incidents which occurred in Kuwait. There is cooperation among the GCC states in all fields, including the field of security.

Cultural Agreement Signed With Cuba 28 July

LD281236 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1041 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait 28 Jul (KUNA) — An agreement was signed here today between the governments of the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Cuba at the Council of Ministers. On the Kuwaiti side the agreement was signed by Secretary General of the

National Council of Culture, Arts and Literature Ahmad Mashari al-Adwani; and on the Cuban side by the ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to Kuwait, Julio Imperatori.

After the signing ceremony, Al-Adwani delivered a speech in which he expressed his pleasure at signing the agreement and said: I hope that this agreement will be a starting point for relations in the fields of culture, arts and thinking between the two countries, particularly since the windows of Kuwait are open to receive everything genuine from others in various fields of culture. He welcomed such agreements, which he said contribute to the exchange of ideas to affirm the relations of friendship between Kuwait and Cuba.

The Cuban ambassador said: We are happy at signing the agreement, on behalf of our government, which will help to consolidate the relations between our two countries and to exchange ideas in the various cultural fields between our two countries. He added that, despite the fact that our two countries are small and geographically distant, this agreement will help rapprochement and familiarization between the culture of our two peoples.

The agreement stipulates the development and promotion of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of culture, information, education, sciences, sports, youth and the exchange of visits of scientists, experts and specialists in the abovementioned fields. It also emphasizes the need for cooperation between the universities and the technical and vocational higher institutes between the two countries. It also encourages scientists and experts to attend international conferences and symposiums of common interest, and for the science degrees to be equivalent, the exchange of visits of writers, artists, artistic troupes, in addition to the exchange of the opening of cultural and technical exhibitions. It also encourages the exchange of experiences and publications between public libraries and archives in addition to manuscripts and their preservation and maintainance and cooperation, in the field of education and the eradication of illiteracy.

The agreement stipulates that Cuba supports the plans submitted by the Arab group in preserving the Arab and Islamic heritage at UNESCO and the development of cooperation in the fields of scientific research through the scientific centers and institutions. furthermore, it stipulates the consolidation of contacts and cooperation between the sports organizations of the two countries, the exchange of experiences and visits by players and coaches and various sports teams and the holding of friendly games.

The agreement encourages the exchange of radio and television varied cultural programes, particularly concerning folklore between the two countries, and the exchange of programs on each others national holidays. It also provides that the implementation program for the laying down of the provisions of this agreement be put into force.

4,000 Expelled Following Restaurant Bombings

GF300746 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Kuwait has deported nearly 4,000 people since explosions ripped through two restaurants on July 11 and many more will follow, a top Kuwaiti official said last night. General Yusuf Badr al-Kharafi, interior ministry under-secretary said no arrests had been made so far in connection with the blasts, in which nine people died.

He also said there had been no arrests in connection with a suicide carbomb attempt on May 25 to kill the amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah. The amir escaped with cuts, but five people, including the would-be assasin, were killed. He said there had been many expulsions after the attack on the amir, but gave no figures.

Asked how many people had been deported since July 11, he said 'nearly 4,000.' Asked if there would be many more expulsions, he said: 'Yes, indeed.' He said there had been no response so far to a KD 50,000 (BD 62,000) reward offered two weeks ago to help find the restaurant bombers.

Al-Kharafi declined to discuss progress in the hunt for the bombers, other than to say no arrests had been made. 'We are still investigating,' he said. He said at least 80 percent of the people deported since July 11 had been in Kuwait illegally. Al-Kharafi said the deportees belonged to a wide range of countries and dismissed allegations that security forces had discriminated against specific nationalities. The expulsions, and the way they were carried out, have sparked protests in Lebanon and Iran.

After the attack on the amir, a telephone caller to news agencies in Beirut claimed responsibility on behalf of the Islamic Jihad. But another caller, who said he was speaking for the group, said it was not responsible.

OMAN

UAE President Begins Official Visit 29 July

GF291108 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0910 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Salalah, 29 Jul (WAKH) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan arrived in Salalah today on an official visit to the Sultanate of Oman at the invitation of Sultan of Oman Qabus ibn Sa'id. The two Gulf leaders are scheduled to hold talks pertaining to developments in the region in addition to current Arab situations and bilateral relations.

QATAR

AL-'ARAB: U.S. Lost Credibility in Middle East

GF281653 Manama WAKH in English 1615 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Manama, 28 Jul (WAKH) — A Qatari Arabic daily dealt editorially today with the stances of the United States concerning current peace efforts in the area. Daily *AL-'ARAB* urged Arabs to adopt a tough stance in light of the Zionist American aggressive role which viewed the search for peace process in the area as a new attempt of blackmailing, to create a disintegration in the relations among several Arab countries.

The paper added that the U.S. Administration lost its credibility in the area because of its stance towards all the Arab issues including its stance on the Arab-Israeli conflict, the war ships policy in Lebanon, its rejection to recognize the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine and its bargaining in this regard to liquidate the Palestinian issue.

AL-'ARAB added that the Reagan administration is seeking to force the Camp David accords on Arabs, rejecting the dialogue with the PLO as it was made clear through the question of considering the list of names of Palestinians to be included in the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation.

The paper stressed that the stage to come will be characterised by the U.S. bargains while the Zionist enemy will continue with its crimes in Lebanon and Palestine, turning down all peace moves as the Zionist enemy and the United States sought Arab surrender.

SAUDI ARABIA

Council of Ministers Discusses Pilgrimage Issue

GF300704 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 29 Jul (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd chaired the meeting of the council of ministers held today. Following the meeting, Information Minister His Highness 'Ali al-Sha'ir made a statement to the media. He said: The session today is a continuation of the previous session. The Cabinet reviewed matters pertaining to the pilgrimage issue and to providing necessary services to the pilgrims in all areas. This comes in light of the general plan adopted by concerned committees and approved by the supreme pilgrimage committee after having been endorsed by His Majesty.

His excellency said that after his majesty the king listened to the views and the proposals presented to him by their highnesses and excellencies the ministers on the best methods and solutions that can be adopted to enrure the most efficient means to preserve the safety and security of the pilgrims, his majesty the king explained to the council his wise and sagacious views on these matters. He urged everyone to multiply efforts in order to ensure the security, comfort, and safety of the pilgrims in a way that matches the great standard of preparations being undertaken to receive them, to facilitate their stay, and their performance of pilgrimage in the proper way we desire according to the Holy Koran and to the teachings of the Prophet, may God be pleased with him.

Crown Prince Returns from Morocco 29 July

GF291837 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Excerpt] His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the national guard, arrived in Jeddah at 2000 today, following a private visit to Morocco, which followed his official visit to Austria.

UAE

Embassies To Be Opened in Beijing, Seoul, Manila

GF291227 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0910 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Jul (WAKH) — It was announced in Abu Dhabi today that the UAE has decided to open three embassies in Beijing, Seoul, and Manila. The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reported that a UAE Foreign Ministry delegation will visit the three countries to study the arrangements pertaining to opening these embassies. The paper added that opening these embassies comes in response to the desire of the governments of the three countries and of the UAE to develop bilateral relations.

Paper Urges All Arab Countries to Attend Summit

GF291252 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0615 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 29 Jul (WAM) — The UAE newspaper *AL-BAYAN* described the call made by Moroccan King Hassan II to hold an emergency Arab summit on 7 August and the approval of some countries to attend it as an important step on the road to eliminating differences and disputes among the Arab brothers — since the differences paralyzed all effective moves designed to confront developments and major challenges — and to adopt the necessary resolutions to correct the issue of inter-Arab relations.

The paper stressed the importance of the convocation of the summit with all member countries attending "so as to give the summit credibility and to make its resolutions committal and positive in such a way that extricate us from the embroglio we are experiencing." Stressing that there is ample time for the Arab countries to reconsider the issue and to discuss the positive aspects that can be achieved, the paper expressed hope that the Arab countries study the situation as a whole and adopt the resolutions they consider suitable to solve urgent Arab issues.

Source Welcomes Convening Emergency Arab Summit

GF291805 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Jul (WAKH) — The UAE today welcomed the convening of the emergency Arab summit in Morocco. It announced its support for any Arab meeting in order to preserve the interests of the Arab nation and to achieve the unity of the Arab rank, especially during the current Arab and international situations.

An official source affirmed UAE keeness to participate in any Arab effort regardless of its level of convocation aimed at purifying the Arab atmosphere. He said that the UAE hopes that the conference will achieve the expected results, and that the efforts of the Arab leaders will be successful.

PDRY

Mongolian People's Party Delegation Arrives

GF261940 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] The delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] led by Comrade Chingel, chairman of party and cooperation office [name and title as heard] arrived on a visit to the PDRY that will last several days. During this visit, the MPRP delegation will discuss cooperation between the YSP and the MPRP with a number of officials of the YSP Central Committee. The MPRP delegation was received by a number of officials of the Central Committee Secretariat and (?Foreign Ministry).

YSP Officials Receive Mongolians

GF281421 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Brother Abu Bakr Ba Dhib, a member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, met in his office this morning with the Mongolian party delegation led by Comrade Chingel, a member of the Central Committee and secretary of the political and organizational department of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP].

During the meeting, they exchanged views on political and organizational experiences of the two friendly parties. Brother Abu Bakr Ba Dhib explained the current preparations for the convening of the third congress of the YSP, and the party and popular activities conducted within the framework of these preparations in order to greet the congress, which represents a prominent event in the life of our party and our people.

The Mongolian delegation explained the current preparations in Mongolia for convening the 19th MPRP Congress, scheduled to convene at the end of next May.

Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, also met in his office this afternoon with the Mongolian party delegation. They exchanged views and information regarding the international development in general and the situation in the Arab and Asian regions in particular, and the stands of the two parties and the two friendly countries toward these developments. They also discussed bilateral relations within the framework of the cooperation protocol between the two parties. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the developing level of bilateral relations. They reaffirmed the importance of enhancing them so as to serve the goals of the joint struggle for peace and social development.

YSP Central Committee Chairman Cables DPRK Leader

GF271634 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 27 Jul 85

['Text' of solidarity cable from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], and president of the DPRK — date not given]

[Text]On the occasion of the month of joint struggle against U.S. imperialism, which has become a tradition in the Korean people's struggle, it pleases me to express to you, on behalf of the YSP Central Committee and the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the PDRY, our sincerest wishes for the victory of your valiant struggle for the peaceful and independent unification of your country, which the imperialists and their agents attempt to keep divided in contradiction to the ambitions and hopes of your people.

We wish to express our happiness and solidarity with your peaceful efforts to build your country and reunite it. We are confident of the triumph of the cause of the friendly Korean people. I take this opportunity to express my personal wishes for your health and happiness, for the continued progress and prosperity of your people, and the constant development of the relations between our countries.

Note From DPRK President

GF281327 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today received in his office at the secretariat of the presidium the comrade DPRK ambassador in Aden, who gave him a verbal message from Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the DPRK, dealing with relations between the two friendly countries and the means of developing them.

The brother secretary general hailed the level of the relations between the two friendly countries. He added that his visit to the DPRK last year and his meeting with leader Kim Il-song contributed to developing these relations, which serve the goals of the two countries and the interests of the two friendly people.

YAR

Prime Minister on Arab Summit, Gulf War

GF291249 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0920 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Jul (WAKH) — Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, YAR deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stressed that the Arab summit conference became necessary following the current circumstances the Arab nation is experiencing. He pointed out that the YAR confirmed this position during a telephone call between YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Moroccan monarch His Majesty King Hassan II.

In a statement to UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* published today, he said that the position of his country toward the Iraqi-Iranian war is clear and frank; this is represented in having this war end first at the negotiating table. He indicated that the

Islamic Good Offices Committee is still exerting efforts in this regard and that it will convene shortly. Al-Iryani stressed that the steps designed to attain unity between the two parts of Yemen are moving smoothly and making progress.

On the GCC experience, Dr al-Iryani expressed hope that this experience will serve as a new cornerstone leading to comprehensive Arab unity. He said that the GCC, the Libyan-Moroccan unity and Yemeni-Yemeni unity, in addition to any form of Arab unity, are steps designed to attain the sublime goal of the Arab nation, which is the attainment of comprehensive unity.

On the return of Egypt to the Arab rank, the Yemeni deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that the issue of restoration of relations with Egypt is a decision that can be adopted by the Arab majority. He pointed out that Yemen's relations with Egypt are historic and profound and that the political impediment will never stymie links between the Yemeni and Egyptian peoples.

On UAE-YAR relations, he said the relations are extremely good, firm and stable. He added that the relations throughout the years have been fraternal, sincere, and stemming from firm and Arab bases. They are also developed and advanced.

Information Minister Returns From Hungary

NC290655 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jul (MENA) — Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif returned to Cairo early this morning from Budapest, following a 6-day visit at the invitation of the Hungarian Government.

Upon his arrival, Al-Sharif said that he signed an information protocol by which Egypt and Hungary will cooperate in radio and television, exchange culture programs, and hold information weeks.

Al-Sharif also said that he met with the Hungarian president, who expressed his appreciation of Egypt's foreign policy and of President Mubarak's regional policies. He said that he also held several meetings with the secretary general of the Hungarian Communist Party Central Committee and with the deputy prime minister for economic affairs.

Official on Negotiations With Israel on Taba

GF291843 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0930 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 29 Jul (WAKH) — An Egyptian official today said that Egypt will not return to the negotiation table with regard to Taba until it receives an official response from Israel accepting the principle of arbitration. In a statement to *AL-ITTIHAD* issued in Abu Dhabi on 29 July, Egyptian Assistant Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Badawi said that Egypt's condition for returning to Taba negotiations is an agreement on the nature of the committee to be chosen for arbitration.

Sudanese Union Head, in Cairo, Criticizes Libya

NC291440 Cairo MENA in English 1420 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jul (MENA) — Chairman of the Sudanese Federation of Trade Unions (SFTU), Muhammad 'Uthman Jamma' (?stressed) his country's keeneess on continuing and bolstering the relations of cooperation and coordination between trade unions in Egypt and Sudan, in accordance with the integration agreement signed in August 1983 in Cairo.

Jamma' lauded, in statements to 'Izzat Sami, MENA's reporter, the strong ties connecting the peoples and workers of the Nile Valley, terming them as "made by God and therefore no man can bring asunder."

Jamma', who had arrived in Cairo on Wednesday from Baghdad, said he had agreed with Minister of Manpower and Vocational Training Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, that the two federations of Egypt and the Sudan would exert joint efforts for collaboration in various fields. In this connection, the two officials agreed on organizing three training courses by the Egyptian federation in Cairo for training Sudanese unionist leaderships.

Jamma' also pointed out that they had identical views about cooperation among Egyptian, Sudanese, and Iraqi federations to rectify the march of the Arab Trade Unions Federation.

The chairman of SFTU condemned in his statements the efforts made by some parties, particularly Libya, to intervene in the affairs of the Sudanese organizations, stressing that such efforts would not succeed in influencing the freedom and independence of the Sudanese unions.

Dailies Comment Further on Special Arab Summit

NC290723 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2205 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 29 Jul (MENA) — Tomorrow's editions of Cairo newspapers comment on the Moroccan king's call for an Arab summit on 7 August and the stance taken by the various Arab parties toward this call. The papers concentrate in particular on Syria's official stand on the Moroccan king's call.

AL-AHRAM, *AL-AKHBAR*, and *AL-JUMHURIYAH* criticize Syria's stand and its refusal to attend the summit. They emphasize that the call by King Hassan has placed Syria and the states that refuse to attend the summit in an embarrassing position.

AL-AHRAM publishes an excerpt from the official Syrian statement issued in Damascus regarding the convocation of the summit. This excerpt says that the special summit contravenes the agreed-upon rules because there are no new events requiring the holding of an immediate meeting. It describes the special summit as a plot against the Palestinian issue and the Arab struggle as a whole.

Commenting on the statement, *AL-AHRAM* says: Those who drafted this statement presume that no one realizes the grave nature of current Arab events which threaten the safety, security, and future of the Arab world. If the war of the camps and the attack on the camps' Palestinian residents using artillery and armored cars in a bloody liquidation operation are not emergency events requiring the holding of a special summit, then what is it that is required to convene such a summit? If the Iraqi-Iranian war and the threat it poses to drown the region in a bloody conflict and endless economic and human attrition is not an event that requires holding this special summit, then when would a summit convene?

In conclusion, *AL-AHRAM* asks: If the state of affairs in the Arab world, its fragmentation, and lack of a joint action plan to deal with world developments that affect the fate of the Arab world do not deserve the holding of a summit to adopt a unified stand, then when would the Arab leaders meet?

AL-AKHBAR says that Syria's reaction to the call for an Arab summit by King Hassan of Morocco has been violent because Syria fears the exposure of its suspicious role in the massacres of Palestinians in Beirut camps.

The paper adds: Syria, which has described the call as a plot against the Palestinian issue and the whole Arab struggle, fears that the Arabs will reach unanimity on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement serving as the basis for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. This would result in the leader of steadfastness and resistance [Syria] losing the considerable amount of money that it acquires in this capacity.

AL-AKHBAR goes on: Syria fears that the Iraqi-Iranian war dossier will be opened at the summit. Syria's involvement in this war on the side of Iran has been affirmed to the point that Syrian aircraft violated Iraq's airspace. Syria also fears the exposure of its clandestine role in the wave of terrorist acts which has hit more than one Arab country.

The paper calls on all Arab leaders to stand together and set aside all problems and disagreements to bring about the success of the anticipated Arab summit for the welfare of all Arabs.

AL-JUMHURIYAH warns the Arab states that attend the special summit that the rejectionist states, especially Syria, will do their best to obstruct the progress of this summit.

The paper says: This will double the responsibility of the other Arab states because they would have to step up their actions at the conference to bring them up to the level required to deal with the challenges facing the Arab nation. They must do so if they want the Arab nation to embark on a new course.

AL-JUMHURIYAH praises the bold decision by King Hassan of Morocco fixing the date of the summit. It explains that the Moroccan king has done a great deal through his envoys, who toured the Arab world in a deliberate attempt to unite the ranks so that he might make his decision.

President Addresses Kuwaiti Teachers Delegation

JN292006 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 29 Jul 85

["Text" of President Saddam Husayn's address to a Kuwaiti Teachers Union delegation in Baghdad on 29 July — recorded]

[Excerpts] Welcome to the Arabs from Kuwait in their country, in Baghdad. As an Arab, I am pleased to hear you say what you have just said, whether from the brother who delivered a speech on your behalf or from all the other brothers.

Why are the Kuwaiti people a target at present? They are a target because they are Arabs. The Kuwaiti people are also strong because they are Arabs. The state of being Arab is not a state of weakness in Kuwait and is not a cause for harming Kuwait. Yes, Kuwait is a target because it is an Arab country. But Kuwait is also strong because it has the Arab nation behind it and its strength cannot be measured in terms of size or number of citizens. Kuwait is strong because it is an Arab country. Kuwait is also strong because the Kuwaitis are proud of their Arab affiliation.

The same dreams that made the Iranian rulers commit aggression against Iraq, and which made them believe that they could harm Iraq, also prompted them to try and blackmail the Kuwaiti people and the Kuwaiti amir through explosions carried out against Kuwait and the Kuwaiti people. However, they will discover that their dreams that the Kuwaiti people are weak and that the Kuwaiti regime is weak are false dreams.

Any explosion that takes place in Kuwait has its impact on every part of Iraq, Cairo, Riyadh, Amman, and Oman or any other Arab place. This is so regardless of what stand Saddam Husayn or others would adopt. Any Arab when he hears that Kuwait is being threatened — and there is no cause for threatening it — rises in defense of Kuwait and in solidarity with the Kuwaiti people, and he does so in any way whatsoever. History will reveal that this threat coming from the East and all forces that have encouraged this threat to make it the power that will destroy the Arabs have been a basic factor in achieving Arab soldiarity, God willing.

You are now more proud of Shaykh Jabir al-Sabah than you were 1 year ago. You also are more confident now. You also feel that you can overcome obstacles now better than 1 year ago. This is the same in Iraq.

Those who are for Kuwait and not for a foreign country must exercise their Arabism. Those who do not exercise their Arabism must leave Kuwait. As an Arab, this is what I believe. We have applied this in Iraq. We said that those who support Iraq, let them raise their hands. Those who did not raise their hands had to leave.

If we clean our house, be it in Iraq or the Gulf, future generations will rest for hundreds of years. If we do not distinguish between the patriot and nonpatriot and between the nationalist and the non-nationalist, the threat will continue to exist. The heads of the traitors that bow against the wave reappear under other circumstances. You have noticed that when any imbalance takes place on the front, the heads of traitors in Kuwait are raised. Is it not so? Their voices also become heard. You know whose heads and whose voices I mean. When the Iraqi people triumph, these heads disappear and their voices become silent and are replaced by men who have faith in Kuwait and in Arabism.

They imagined that some tens of thousands of Iranian residents in Iraq and the negative factors that Iraq has experienced would allow them to quickly annex Iraq, thus opening the way for them to enter the Gulf, the peninsula, and the entire Arab East. However, they forgot that when the Iraqis face such a situation, they become united as one man on the front, and this is what happened.

Any person, whether in Kuwait or outside Kuwait, who has a different viewpoint on the system of government in Iraq, Kuwait, or in any other country must not believe that he can live as an honest man if he collaborates with the Iranian regime and implements its schemes and those of its allies. This is the case even if this person succeeds in assuming the highest post in government. He will live humiliated and tortured by his treason forever. Viewpoints must be expressed within the homeland and within a national concept. They can never be expressed with the help of the foreigner's gun, schemes, and machinations.

Kuwait is strong because it has right on its side and because it is a nationalist Arab country. They believe that with these explosions they can intimidate the Kuwaiti people. As I said, this will be an opportunity for the Kuwaiti people to show their positive characteristics and to consolidate them to discard the state of apathy and deterioration we have been experiencing over the past years. We must keep in mind the characteristics of our ancestors and act in accordance with these characteristics. If we do so, no power on earth could defeat the smallest part of the Arab homeland.

Shaykh Jabir and the Kuwaiti people fear God and are courageous. That's why we do not believe that these schemes can intimidate or weaken them.

Reportage on Combat Activities in War With Iran

Communique No 1,910

JN291647 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Communique No 1,910 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 29 Jul 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The righteous sons of Iraq, the soldiers of Saddam Husayn, will remain a brandished sword over the necks of the enemies who covet our land, begrudge our progress, are involved in the crime of war, and insist on prolonging this war in service of Zionism and its objectives.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. At 0235 today, the tyrannical clique dispatched its forces in an abortive attempt to attack the (Ra's al-'Abd) area on our northeastern borders. They were confronted by the heroes of the Tigris Shock Troops Brigade commanded by Colonel Ramzi Muhammad Fattah, represented by the 1st Regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Salih Mahdi Husayn, the heroes of the 703d Infantry Brigade commanded by Colonel 'Adnan Khalaf 'Abd al-Razzaq, and the 3d Regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Riyad Misbah Muhammad. With the help of God and the men's determination, our forces crushed the enemy offensive and wiped out the attacking force. Only those who fled the battlefield, chased by the strong fire of the brave artillery men, escaped death. The situation was settled decisively in favor of our forces.

May God bless the brave men — officers and soldiers. We thank God for his support. He is the best supporter.

2. The valiant helicopter gunship knights carried out daring combat sorties over enemy units opposite our units in the 4th Army Corps sector, the northern sector, and the East Tigris sector, destroying several infantry positions, scoring direct hits against enemy troop concentrations, and destroying four boats, five vehicles, three antiaircraft machineguns, and one medium-sized enemy raft. They safely and triumphantly returned to base, with God's guidance and under His protection.

3. One of our forward units, using artillery and mortars, pounded enemy troop concentrations and several enemy targets in the northern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct hits, destroying several enemy vehicles, killing seven enemy soldiers, and destroying one medium-caliber gun.

4. An enemy boat tried to approach our forward units' positions in the East Tigris sector of operations. Our hero men pounded it with their weapons, destroying the boat and killing its occupants. The enemy was seen trying to evacuate its losses.

5. Our artillery units dealt several concentrated blows to enemy positions, weapons emplacements, and engineering activities in the East Basra sector of operation, scoring effective hits, confusing the enemy, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment, and setting enemy positions on fire.

6. One of our forward units' patrols captured serviceable weapons the enemy had left behind in the no-man's-land in the 4th Army Corps sector in previous battles.

7. One hardware stockpile was destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

8. The tyrannical clique's forces shelled Al-'Uzayr and Halabjah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 July 1985

842 Iranians Killed

JN291927 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1910 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In pursuance of Communique No. 1,910 issued this evening, 29 July 1985, confirmed enemy losses, as a result of the abortive attempt to attack our forces in the (Ra's al-'Abd) area on our northeastern borders, amount to 712 killed, large numbers of wounded, and many prisoners.

Elsewhere in the same sector where an enemy group tried to approach our positions, 130 enemy remnants were wiped out and many were wounded. Thus, total confirmed enemy losses amount to 842 killed, not to mention those wounded or taken prisoner. Large quantities of weapons and military hardware were also destroyed and other serviceable weapons and military hardware were captured.

This is the reward of those who try to attack lofty Iraq's borders. Every time the scoundrel Khomeyniites try their luck, they will only find certain death waiting for them at the hands of the righteous sons of Iraq. May God bless the courageous men of our Armed Forces. We thank Him for this victory. He is the best supporter.

[Dated] 29 July 1985

Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Rejects Summit

NC291815 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee held a meeting today. Its members discussed political developments in Lebanon and their connection with the new Arab situation. The participants expressed their belief that Lebanon is on the threshhold of a new era and is facing some tight deadlines. The problem of armed Palestinians in Lebanon has become the leading bone of contention in the country.

After hearing a detailed report on the background to the call for an Arab summit in Casablanca, and after acquainting themselves with some of the issues that will be raised at the session, particularly those concerning Lebanon and Lebanese-Palestinian relations, the participants expressed the following opinion: The Arab summit in Casablanca will not raise every aspect of the Lebanese issue. It will not be treated as an independent question worthy of maximum attention and appreciation. The committee pointed out that the Arab states have not yet implemented the resolutions adopted by earlier summits, particularly those providing aid to Lebanon. This aid would have helped the country escape from its dire financial straits.

The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee pointed out that its organization has suffered 11 years of war and devastation thanks to Yasir 'Arafat's policy in Lebanon. He has made continuous efforts to destroy Lebanese institutions and replace them with Palestinian ones. He still believes that an independent form of Palestinian security can be built on the ruins of Lebanon's national security. The committee emphasized that Lebanese-Palestinian relations and control over the Palestinian presence in Lebanon are Lebanese affairs. The Lebanese state has the right to deal with them in accordance with the principle of noninterference in its domestic affairs and in line with the acknowledged rules of national sovereignty, national independence, and the Lebanese people's right to self-determination.

In light of the above, the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee declared the following:

1. It demands that the Lebanese state boycott the Arab summit scheduled for Casablanca on 7 August.

2. It rejects all plans and solutions which undermine our national sovereignty and, directly or indirectly, consolidate any form of independent Palestinian security in Lebanon.

Three Arrested for 26 Jul Murder of Palestinians

NC291852 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Security sources said in Sidon today that three people have been arrested and accused of murdering four Palestinians between Al-Fawwar and Al-Miyah wa Miyah camps last week. The sources added that the interrogation of the three people, one of whom is a girl, has begun.

Presidential Envoy Leaves for Damascus 30 July

NC300824 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Joseph al-Hashim, minister of post and telecommunications, public health and social affairs, left Beirut by helicopter for Damascus at 0930 today. He will deliver to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad a message from President Amin al-Jumayyil dealing with current political and security developments.

President al-Asad is expected to receive the Lebanese envoy at noon today. The two will use the occasion to evaluate the current situation and the upcoming stage of national dialogue.

Phalangist Party Comments on Al-Mukhtarah Meeting

NC291626 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Phalangist Party leader Dr Elie Karamah chaired the weekly meeting of the party's Political Bureau and Central Council today. The session dealt with the political situation, the question of refugees, and our public administration.

The conferees discussed the meeting held in Al-Mukhtarah and the inflexible and illogical positions taken by Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt toward the Lebanese Government. The participants also touched on their call to change the system by threats and force, and by imposing preconditions that are incompatible with the terms of the dialogue. The conferees expressed their belief that Birri and Junblatt have employed these tactics in order to make dialogue impossible and to seize power. This is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of democracy and shows no respect for Lebanon's secular nature, which our current system uses to safeguard the freedom of groups and individuals.

Given its faith in dialogue as a means of resolving the Lebanese crisis in a way that ensures the security, freedom, and dignity of all Lebanese on a constitutional basis, the party rejects any form of dialogue under pressure or threats. While reaffirming the party's support for political reform at various levels, the participants noted that such reforms can be achieved only through a national and responsible dialogue. This, in turn, must spring from a true desire to end the state of war and bring about a just political settlement. This settlement must contain guarantees for everyone and be free of the logic of victor and vanquished. Such a settlement must also exclude provocative calls, which conceal such dubious goals as the seizure of power to destroy the system and its constitutional institutions and the replacement of coexistence with a formula for domination by a single sect.

The Phalangist Party believes that any effort to face the serious decisions made at the Al-Mukhtarah meeting demands a unified Christian position. This Christian stand will foil the latest plots being hatched here at home.

The conferees agreed that a comprehensive political platform must be drawn up. It will be submitted to all Christian leaders in order to create a unified Christian position on all our decisive issues. Special emphasis will be placed on the guarantees which the Christians are demanding as part of any settlement.

The members of the Political Bureau and Central Council reviewed the refugee question. They repeated their support for the refugees' just demands, particularly their call for the allocation of funds in the 1985 budget. The party also examined the need to create a ministry for displaced persons or for war victims affairs.

After hearing a detailed report on the state of our public administration, the conferees highlighted the illegal acts committed by certain ministers, who have made some unlawful appointments in their ministries. This, they said, reflects their ill will.

Cease-Fire In Mountain Areas; Shelling Reported

NC291413 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] A guarded calm is reported in the mountain areas after a cease-fire was concluded at 1630. A short while before, three shells landed in 'Ayn al-Sayyidah, two in Tallat al-Prins, and one in Suq al-Gharb. Three shells landed on Army positions in Tallat al-Prins at 1600. The shells came from Junblatt positions. A rocket landed in 'Ayn al-Rummanah area causing only material damage.

Junblatt Gunmen Fire on Mountain

NC291626 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1530 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] From 1800 this evening, Lebanese Army positions in Suq al-Gharb are being subjected to mortar and RPG fire from Junblatti gunmen in 'Aytat.

In the south, fire from the Junblatti controlled region of Shamlan reportedly crashed on the region of Yazdah, near the residence of the Saudi ambassador.

Shortly after 1730 this evening, Lebanese Army positions in the mountain and 'Ayn al-Sayyidah and 'Ayn al-Rummanah were subjected to intense sniper fire coming from Junblatti positions in 'Alayh and 'Aytat. Meanwhile the eastern sector of 'Ayn al-Rummanah and the southern suburb were subjected to mortar bombardment.

Amal Detains Gunmen; Red Cross Car Seized

NC291815 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Shots were heard on Al-Hamra' street in West Beirut tonight when gunmen guarding currency dealer Ma'ruf Kishu'ban refused to leave and not return again with their weapons. The Coordination Committee asked the Amal movement to deal with the issue. The movement detained three gunmen.

On Corniche Al-Mazra'ah this afternoon, gunmen seized an International Red Cross Peugeot 505 station wagon carrying medical equipment and a radio. The Swiss driver was released.

Amal, Communist Party Gunmen Clash in Al-Hamra'

NC291636 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] While Birri and Junblatt agreed yesterday to support the Damascus agreement on security in West Beirut, there was fighting in Al-Hamra' this evening between gunmen from the Amal movement and the Communist Party. Amal gunmen have been trying to break into a Communist center in Al-Hamra' for some time.

Shelling Reported Intensifying in East Beirut

NC292045 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Excerpts] As of 2200 this evening, the residential quarters in 'Ayn al-Rummanah al-Matahin, al-Barid, and Mar Marun were subjected to intensive artillery shelling. The shelling is coming from As'ad al-As'ad Street, where a mortar mounted on a jeep is directing shells at peaceful areas.

The sudden artillery bombardment of the peaceful eastern residential areas between 1930 and 2100 this evening left one person dead and nine wounded. The artillery shelling extended to parts of 'Ayn al-Rummanah, the Palace of Justice, the Chevrolet, Sahat al-'Abd, Furn al-Shubbak, and Al-Siyufi.

Shelling of Al-Tahwitah left one person dead and seven others wounded.

At 2145, a rocket fell on the B'abda area from Shamlan. This evening at 1930, the gunmen in the suburb increased tension along the combat line extending from Al-Tayyunah to 'Ayn al-Dilbah. Clashes then ensued involving artillery and rocket fire. The attacks concentrated on the triangle composed of Al-Sanawbarah, the Lycee, and Al-Za'tar.

The security sources pinpointed the origin of the shelling of the 'Ayn al-Rummanah residential quarters as being from the airport circle, the Duniya movie theater, the Al-Karaki and Al-Misri buildings, and the Mar Mikha'il area.

Al-Hadath town is currently being subjected to rocket and mortar shelling. The area extending from Mar Marun, Al-Barid, and Al-Matahin is also being subjected to intensive shelling.

Intensity of Shelling Increases

NC292049 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2020 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Al-Hazimiyah is being subjected to a heavy bombardment. Shells are falling on the area at the rate of four per minute. Mortar shells are falling deep in 'Ayn al-Rummanah. Al-Hadath, Al-Fayyadiyah, and B'abda are also coming under artillery fire.

PSP, SNP Gunmen Clash in West Beirut 29 July

NC292136 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2120 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] According to security sources in West Beirut, fighting broke out between gunmen from the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and the Syrian National Party [SNP] in the Verdun area at 2300 today. The sound of explosions may still be heard there.

'Ayn al-Rummanah and the area near Camille Sham'un Boulevard are coming under renewed mortar fire. Mortar rounds fell on the Al-Tayyunah-Badaru area a short while ago.

Resistance Fighters 'Liquidated' Israeli Agent

NC291534 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] The National Resistance Front said that one of its groups has liquidated an agent of the Israeli occupation forces. The agents' name was Ahmad Hammud and he was from Kamid al-Lawz in the western Al-Biqa'. The front pledges to its people that it will attempt to punish anyone who cooperates with Israeli occupation authorities.

Lahd Militiamen Storm Hula After Soldiers Desert

NC291452 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Reports from the border strip in southern Lebanon say that the agent Lahd militiamen, supported by Israeli intelligence, have stormed Hula following the desertion of several Lahd militiamen. They searched the homes of the deserters and imposed a curfew on the township from 2000 to 0600. Several citizens, including a 70-year-old woman, were arrested and escorted to the Israeli intelligence post in Mays and then to Al-Khiyam.

ASL Position Attacked, Troops Captured

NC300823 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0450 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] This morning the Martyr Muhammad Sa'd Group attacked a position held by the agent army of southern Lebanon [ASL] in the village of Mays al-Jabal. The group occupied the position, captured those who manned it and raised the Amal movement's flag over it, thereafter distributing a statement in which it warned the ASL agents of the consequences of their actions. The group then returned safely to base, taking the captured ASL soldiers with it. Among the captured are Haydar 'Ammar 'Ammar, Musa Muhammad Najib Qabalan, Muhammad 'Ali Dib, and Muhammad 'Ali Ammar.

Sulayman Franjiyah Arrives, Makes Statement

JN291221 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — Former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah arrived in Damascus at noon today on a visit to Syria. He was received at 'Adra by Wahib Fadil, minister of state for presidential affairs.

In a statement to SANA, President Franjiyah expressed his happiness at visiting Syria saying: My visit to Damascus is a political pilgrimage and any Arab individual involved in politics must visit Syria and exchange viewpoints with President Hafiz al-Asad on our Arab nation's different issues. President Franjiyah added that he will discuss the situation in the Lebanese arena and everything that will contribute to restoring normal life to Lebanon. He affirmed that the Damascus agreement has given momentum to the national accord march, and said that he hopes that reconciliation will prevail among all the Lebanese brothers to foil the plans of Zionism and the forces conspiring against the sovereignty and Arabism of Lebanon.

Al-Asad Confers With Franjiyah

JN291243 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1206 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 29 Jul (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad received former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah at 1245 today. The meeting was attended by Minister of Presidential Affairs Wahib Fadil, Robert Franjiyah, and Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi. The talks revolved around the various aspects and developments in the Lebanese situation, the serious efforts to achieve security in Lebanon, the trends to achieve national accord in Lebanon, and efforts to liberate areas in southern Lebanon which are still under Israeli and agent control. Sulayman Franjiyah praised Syria's fraternal role in preserving Lebanon's land and people. He also highly praised President Hafiz al-Asad's efforts and good offices as well as Syria's sacrifices and principled positions to help Lebanon successfully liberate its areas which are still under Israeli occupation and restore its security, prosperity, and full Arab role.

President Hafiz al-Asad stressed Syria's firm support for Lebanon in its confrontation of plots by the Arab nation's enemies and those who pursue capitulatory plans. He also stressed Syria's determination to continue its efforts to achieve security on all Lebanon's territories as well as national accord, and to solve all fraternal Lebanon's problems. President Hafiz al-Asad gave a luncheon in honor of President Sulayman Franjiyah. It was attended by Wahib Fadil, Robert Franjiyah, and 'Abdallah al-Rasi.

Al-Ahmar Receives Lebanese Parties Officials

JN291343 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] In Damascus Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received this morning Brother 'Isam al-Mahayiri, leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party in Lebanon; and Brother In'am Ra'd, member of the party's Higher Council. Comrade al-Ahmar also received Comrade George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party; and Comrade George Batal, member of the party's Political Bureau.

Talks during the two meetings revolved around the latest developments in the Arab arena in general and in the Lebanese arena in particular.

Birri, Junblatt Hold Meetings in Damascus

JN291349 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpts] Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt, who arrived in Damascus yesterday evening and met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, met with Lebanese Communist Party Political Bureau members George Hawi, Nadim 'Abd al-Samad, and George Batal this morning to discuss some matters regarding the Lebanese Nationalist Democratic Front [LNDP].

Khaddam afterward met Ministers Birri and Junblatt for 2 hours. This was followed by a meeting between Ministers Birri and Junblatt and LNDP memebrs. The meeting was attended by George Hawi, 'Isam al-Mahayiri, In'am Ra'd, George Batal, and Nadim 'Abd al-Samad. George Hawi told our radio that the conferees reviewed the results of the latest meeting between President Hafiz al-Asad and the Lebanese Communist Party Command, the results of the recent meeting between Ministers Birri and Junblatt, the latest developments on the formation of the national union front, and the meeting that will be held with Sulayman Franjiyah later today.

Health Minister al-Rifa'i Leaves for Poland

JN300551 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1912 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 29 Jul (SANA) — Minister of Health Dr Ghasub al-Rifa'i left Damascus for Warsaw this morning at the head of an official delegation to hold talks with health officials in Poland regarding concluding a health cooperation agreement between Syria and Poland.

Prime Minister Receives Brazilian Delegation

JN271331 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received at 1100 today a delegation of deputies from the Brazilian city of Rio de Janeiro led by (Murillo 'Asfurah).

The prime minister welcomed the Brazilian delegation members and affirmed the need to promote relations between Syria and Brazil in various areas. He expressed the importance of such visits and meetings in bolstering cooperation and understanding between the Syrian Arab people and the Brazilian people and the importance of the role of Arab communities in supporting this trend in the interest of the two peoples. Dr al-Kasm also explained the major aspects of the conflict Syria is waging against the forces of hegemony and aggression in this region — forces in which Israel represents the major base and which are economically, politically, and militarily patronized by the United States. He affirmed that people should share the common task of getting rid of imperialist and Zionist domination, because by doing so people can be liberated from forms of subordination and hegemony.

The prime minister also explained Syria's distinguished experience, through which Syria achieved large-scale results in development, particularly following the corrective movement, after which economic and social accomplishments expanded and doubled, and Syria's political and struggling stands were bolstered under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad.

The Brazilian delegation members expressed their appreciation for the large role Syria is playing under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. They affirmed their support for Syria's struggle against its enemies and those of the Arab nation. They also affirmed the importance of promoting relations between Syria and Brazil to serve the two countries' interests. Talks also dealt with a number of issues of interest to the Brazilian delegation.

Al-Asad Receives Brazilian Delegation

JN271405 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received a delegation of deputies from the Brazilian city of Rio de Janeiro at 1430 today.

The president explained to delegation members the situation in the region in light of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught, as well as the Arab nation's struggle against the Israeli scheme of expansion in Arab territory and against plans to impose capitulation on the Arab nation. He stressed that Syria will not go back on its principled stands and will continue its pioneering role in confronting hostile schemes.

Al-Zu'bi Receives Romanian Ambassador, Message

JN291411 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1220 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 29 Jul (SANA) — People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi today received a written message from the chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania, delivered by the Romanian ambassador in Damascus. The message contains Romania's appreciation for Syria's role and firm support for its just struggle for the sake of just Arab causes. The message also contains an invitation for Al-Zu'bi to visit Romania at the head of a People's Assembly delegation within the framework of bolstering and strengthening relations between the two friendly countries.

During their meeting, Al-Zu'bi and the Romanian ambassador in Damascus stressed the importance of strengthening and bolstering bilateral relations, particularly on the parliamentary level, to serve mutual interests.

Commentary on Jordan's Anti-Syrian Campaign

JN271438 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: The Jordanian regime has for some time been launching a propaganda campaign against Syria — a campaign that has occupied the mass media organs, including television, radio, and newspapers. These organs added to their normal programs daily commentaries attacking Syria and its policy in a desperate, abortive attempt to prove that every negative element in the Arab situation is caused by Syria.

It seems that the old proverb that cries are in proportion to pain applies to the Jordanian regime, which foresees dark and closed avenues regarding implementation of its policies and aspirations to drag Arabs into providing a cover for its involvement in a new phase of Camp David. Lies cannot change objective realities, falsify facts, or mislead masses and strip them of their natural ability to distinguish between good and bad, patriotic and nonpatriotic, steadfastness and capitulation, Arabism and Zionism, and between pan-Arab commitments to the Palestine question and involvement in the U.S.-Israeli plan to liquidate this question.

Talk about the Great Arab Revolt, about fathers and grandfathers, about the one Jordanian family, and about brothers in the occupied land cannot cancel basic facts known to Jordanians, Palestinians, and Arabs. Proceeding from these facts we can say that, first, the Jordanian regime met with the Camp David regime in Cairo and established diplomatic relations with it, as well as a nucleus for a Camp David alliance, to which Israel and the United States are aspiring. Second, the Jordanian regime encouraged the Iraqi regime to continue its aggressive war against the Iranian revolution to prevent it from using its energies in the real confrontation battle against the Israeli enemy. Third, the Jordanian regime played a central role in encouraging the deviationist Yasir 'Arafat group to participate in the capitulatory process and abandon the Palestinian Arab people's rights under the cover of the so-called effort to exploit the last chance represented by the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Fourth, the Jordanian regime has encouraged the deviationist 'Arafat group to split Palestinian ranks and helped it convene the divisionist, illegitimate PNC meeting in Amman. Fifth, the Jordanian regime held secret and sometimes public contacts with Israeli representatives, including a secret meeting with Moshe Dayan in Morocco. Sixth, the Jordanian regime agreed to Reagan's proposals, which form a natural part of Camp David, and decided to enter into negotiations with the United States and Israel on the basis of these proposals. Seventh, the Jordanian regime called for changing the system of unanimity in the Arab League in order to cover its involvement in the capitulatory process and to bless its scheduled negotiations with Israel. Eighth, the Jordanian regime sought further fragmentation in Arab ranks by trying to establish a Camp David alliance and axis consisting of Jordan, Iraq, 'Arafat's group, and the Camp David regime in Egypt.

Ninth, the Jordanian regime violated the Rabat summit resolutions and those of other Arab summits by showing its readiness to negotiate with the United States and Israel through a Jordanian delegation, including some Palestinian figures who will be accepted by Washington and Tel Aviv.

Dear listeners, any regime which is burdened with all these encumbrances will need every kind of lie and falsehood to defend itself, because it is fully aware that the Jordanian, Palestinian, and Arab masses are not with Camp David, with Israel and Washington, or with plans to abandon the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including their right to establish their own national independent state on their land and soil.

Efforts to unify Arab ranks, to liberate occupied Arab territories, to restore usurped rights, and to protect Arabs from U.S. imperialist plans to spread hegemony over the Arab homeland, as well as from Israeli plans to establish Greater Israel on Arab land, will not be achieved by violating pan-Arab commitments to the Palestine question and Arab summit resolutions, or by setting up axes and improving relations with the enemy and damaging relations with Arabs.

Syria has clear-cut positions and it proceeds from principles, not from emotions and action and reaction. It also calls for unity of Arab ranks on the basis of complete adherence to the Arabs' right to liberate their lands, restore their rights, reject and resist any kind of affiliation to U.S. imperialism, and to fight Israeli plans to establish Greater Israel. Those who resist Israel's plans and ambitions will be supported by Syria, and those who relinquish Arab rights will certainly move toward U.S. imperialism and Israel and will move away from the Arab masses.

Shamir Sends Letter to Shultz on Joint Delegation

TA291045 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Jul 85 p 2

[Report on an interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by 'Oded Granot on 28 July; place not given]

[Excerpt] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir believes there is a link between talk about the possibility of political negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the increased number of terrorist acts against Jews in recent months.

In an interview with *MA'ARIV* yesterday, Shamir said: "It should be taken into account that these people who are directing acts of terror are the same people organizing talks between the United States and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The increase in terrorism can to some extent be attributed to the talk about political negotiations. The Arab imagination interprets this talk as a chance that a Palestinian state will be established soon, and these hopes nourish terrorism. They begin to think that the establishment of a Palestinian state is just around the corner, and their motivation to perpetrate terrorist attacks grows."

In addition, Shamir said that "we did not hear of such things 3 or 4 years ago, because at that time there was no hope that a Palestinian state would be established. The feeling is that Israel is less vigorous in its fight against terrorism."

During the interview, Shamir revealed that Israel had informed the United States of its opposition to a meeting between a U.S. and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, and to any contact between the United States and the PLO. Political sources reported that Israel's position was included in a letter which Shamir sent on Friday to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, in response to the letter Shultz sent with the list of candidates to the Palestinian delegation for talks with the United States.

Shamir believes that another cause of the increase in terrorism is the PLO presence in Jordan. "Fatah, and especially Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], currently in Jordan, have the opportunity of coming into contact and meeting with many Arabs from Judaea and Samaria, and during these meetings they issue the orders and instructions for terrorist activity. Husayn does not allow them to transfer weapons, but he does not prevent them from passing on instructions. They do not specify exactly whom they should kill, as long as the victim is Jewish. A couple comes to a forest, where the terrorists ambush and kill them. This is a new method they discovered while searching for new methods of warfare, becuse they saw it affects Israeli public opinion," Shamir said.

Letter Not Coordinated With Peres

TA291047 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Jul 85 p 4

[Report by 'Oded Granot and Refa'el Mann]

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir sent a letter to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz over the weekend, in which he expressed Israel's objection to a meeting between a U.S. and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, as well as to any contact between the United States and the PLO.

In an interview to *MA'ARIV* yesterday, Shamir confirmed the fact that Israel's objection has been relayed to Washington. Political sources reported that this was done through Shamir's letter to Shultz, which came as a reply to the letter in which Shultz listed the possible candidates to represent the Palestinians in the joint delegation.

The *MA'ARIV* correspondent has learned that the letter — which warns of the serious ramifications which would ensue from such a meeting — was drafted without coordination with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. The draft of the letter reached the Prime Minister's Office only after it was sent to the United States. Despite the fact that in principle, Peres is also against a preliminary meeting between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, and contacts between the United States and the PLO, the prime minister has reservations about Shamir's sharp language.

Even though Shultz' letter was given to Peres and Shamir at the same time, the prime minister preferred not to react to it, because Shultz did not ask for Israel's reaction to the possibility of a meeting with the persons mentioned on the list, and said that the Americans will ask for Israel's opinion after Washington has studied the issue.

As opposed to Peres, who preferred to wait, Shamir decided to react in order to express his position, which totally rejects the current U.S. initiative.

Peres Sees No Change in Soviet Foreign Policy

TA290852 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Jul 85 p 2

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres believes there has been no meaningful change in the Soviet Union's foreign policy. In a meeting with a Japanese parliamentary delegation yesterday, Peres said there has indeed been a change in the Soviet leadership, which has become younger, and efforts are being made to improve its image in the West. This, however, does not testify to a substantial change in its policy.

In an answer to a question asked in the name of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, Peres said Israel is willing to come to an arrangement with the Palestinians, but that it will refuse to talk with the PLO. Peres added attempts are being made to advance the dialogue with Jordan through the United States and by means of quiet diplomacy.

In the meeting between the Japanese delegation and Peres, as well as in its meeting with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, the issue of strengthening bilateral relations was raised. The parties pointed to the mutual advantage the two countries stood to gain from this.

Yitzhaq Shamir has been invited to make an official visit to Japan, and he will make the trip to Tokyo — where he will meet administration leaders — in early September.

Peres May Meet Gorbachev in New York in October

TA300840 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Jul 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from the United States by Tzvi Bar'el]

[Text] Washington — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will meet with President Reagan in October, when he comes to the United States for a series of meetings with U.S. Administration officials. Peres will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. The prime topic on the two men's agenda will be the peace process and the economic aid for next year.

The prime minister will first arrive in New York to participate in the UN General Assembly session and to address that forum. The possibility that he will meet with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev — who will also be in New York for the same purpose — is not being ruled out. Gorbachev is scheduled to hold his first meeting with President Reagan afterwards.

Egyptian President Husni Mubarak is also expected in Washington at around the time that Peres will hold his U.S. visit, but for the moment the two are not scheduled to meet.

The prime minister will meet with Secretary of State Shultz, Congressmen, and Jewish leaders.

Cabinet Establishes Committee on Antiterrorism

TA291052 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1046 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] The Cabinet session is nearly over, but the Cabinet has not adopted any operational decisions on the struggle against terrorism. After debating the issue, it was decided to set up a special ad hoc ministerial committee to discuss the legal aspects of this issue, including the imposition of capital punishment on terrorists, and the use of expulsion as a punishment. The committee's conclusions will be brought to the Cabinet for a decision in its next session on Sunday [4 August]. The ministerial committee includes, among others, Ministers Shahal, Weizman, Sharon, Arens, and Rabin. This was reported from the Prime Minister's Office by our correspondent Moshe Hakohen.

Cabinet Considers Security, Dismissals

TA291318 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] The Cabinet has decided to examine the ways to penalize terrorists and set up the security forces' readiness. The security check will be carried out by the Inner Cabinet, while a ministerial team headed by the defense minister will recommend legal ways to amend the penal system. The Cabinet plenum will debate the recommendations next week. The Cabinet communique today expressed sympathy with the grief of the two murdered teachers' families, and appreciation for the security forces for working so swiftly.

The Cabinet has approved the Treasury's proposal to dismiss another 5,000 workers by abolishing units in the various ministries. Minister Moshe Arens and Yiga'el Hurvitz will handle the recommendations for the closure of units.

Sharon on Attacking 'Terrorist' HQ in Jordan

TA300633 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 30 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by Knesset correspondent Asher Wallfish]

[Excerpt] Terrorist headquarters now being set up in Jordan should not be immune to Israeli attack, Industry Minister Ari'el Sharon said yesterday.

Speaking during a Likud Knesset faction discussion of security policy in the light of the recent wave of terrorist incidents, Sharon said that for some reason the government is ignoring announcements by both Jordan and the PLO that new terrorist bases are being established in the Hashemite kingdom.

Israel should notify the U.S. and Jordan that there will be no negotiations with Jordan as long as Jordan permits the terrorists to maintain headquarters on its territory, he said.

Sharon also said that all the terrorists liberated in the recent exchange with the Jibril terrorist group should be either deported or re-arrested.

On this, Justice Minister Moshe Nisim commented that serious complications could ensue.

Sharon, who stamped out terrorism in the Gaza Strip in the late 1960s when he was O/C [Officer in Command] Southern Command, said that the most effective way of preventing stones and petrol bombs being hurled at Jewish traffic on the West Bank is to demolish the entire first row of houses closest to the highway in all the problematic refugee camps, like Al-Duhayshah and Balata.

If the interference with traffic continues after that, he said, the second row of houses should then be demolished, and so on, until the trouble stops. "We got peace and quiet in the past and we can get it again," he said. He also said that the standing orders applying to soldiers about opening fire on stone-throwers in the areas should be revised.

Sharon said that it would not be effectiowe to hit the PLO's military arms while pursuing a weak and vacillating policy towards the PLO's political and propaganda arms.

"It is these arms which encourage local initiatives to commit murders which are no less serious than organized military operations," he said.

Sharon said that all political and propaganda activities in the areas on the part of PLO supporters should be stopped; all pro-PLO newspapers and printing houses and all Arab bookshops that sell hostile material should be closed down; all Arab universities at which the slightest disturbance takes place should be closed for six months; and all student agitators deported. He said that two of the Arabs mentioned as possible members of the Jordan-Palestine negotiating delegation, Fayiz Abu Rahmah of Gaza, and Hanna Sanyurah, editor of the East Jerusalem paper *AL-FAJR*, should not be allowed to travel to Amman. "Raymonda al-Tawil's information office in East Jerusalem should be shut down, too", he said. "It spreads PLO poison."

Tzur Criticizes Sharon Plan

TA300428 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Absorption Minister Ya'aqov Tzur has sharply criticized the proposal of Trade and Industry Minister Sharon that terrorist bases in Jordan be attacked. Sharon made the proposal at a meeting of the Likud Knesset faction yesterday, saying there was no reason the PLO should enjoy immunity just because it had moved its headquarters from Lebanon to Jordan. Tzur told the Voice of Israel the country had hardly managed to forget Lebanon, and Sharon was already trying to persuade everyone that war should be waged against Jordan.

Minister Shahal, Egyptian Minister Meet 23 July

TA241903 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Egyptian Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Qandil conferred with Energy Minister Moshe Shahal yesterday at noon on board an Italian cruiser which was anchored at Ashdod Port. This is reported by our correspondent Dan Raviv. The issues discussed at the meeting have not been disclosed and our correspondent was told by Minister Shahal's office that the meeting had been termed a private one. Incidentally, our correspondent notes that while the men were meeting on board the vessel the wife and daughter of the Egyptian minister went to Tel Aviv to shop.

Japanese Parliamentary Delegation Arrives

TA272009 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] A Japanese parliamentary delegation arrived in Israel today. Several of the delegation members had previously visited Amman. Our correspondent notes that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will visit Tokyo shortly.

Jordan Seeks 'Reconciliation' With Village Leagues

TA280913 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 28 Jul 85 p 4

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] Our correspondent has learned that there have recently been tentative attempts at a reconciliation between Jordan and circles within the area village leagues which "had not particularly irked Jordan." Our correspondent has learned that Jordan has released from prison those members of the village leagues whom it had sentenced to long prison terms on very serious charges, including the sale of land to Jews, 3 years ago. Some of them have since returned to the West Bank.

Also, former village league activists have visited Jordan, conferred with Jordanian officials, and returned to the West Bank. Some of them hold a variety of posts to which they were appointed by Israel.

Coordinator in Territories Comments on Terrorism

TA290807 Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE in English 28 Jul 85

[Interview with Shmu'el Goren, the coordinator of activities in the administered areas, on instructional television's "New Evening" program on 28 Jul]

[Text] Q: Would you agree with what Knesset Member Amnon Linn said today, that every village (in the territories) harbors a gang of young people who are capable of committing an act of murder such as that done on the Gilboa' [in which two 'Afula teachers were murdered]?

A: You don't expect me to argue with political figures, certainly not on television. I don't think that every village harbors a squad of the kind that was arrested before dawn on the Gilboa'. We may assume that the potential for perpetrating (such acts) — that is, manpower capable of doing it if they want and decide to, and are ready to do so — does exist.

Q: How would you describe the attitude among the 1.3 million Palestinians over whom you have charge, towards terrorism against Jews?

A: We have to continue to relate to the (attitude) of the majority of the population which, I wouldn't say is revolted by terrorism but doesn't support it. The perpetrators of terrorism are a relatively small populace. At this time, while the funerals (of the two teachers) are underway, I would suggest we maintain the proper proportions. The majority of the public in Judaea-Samaria and the Gaza district does not take part in terrorism: That's a fact. I want to reiterate that we must see to it that this (distinction) is not blurred.

Q: Would you say this small population of perpetrators is growing in size, or has it remained static in recent years?

A: I think its size hasn't changed significantly. We have to admit that there is a certain increase, particularly in the type of attacks. But we must maintain the proper proportions.

Q: Can you come up with a portrait of the new kind of terrorist?

A: There is no connection, no single line, between all the (recent acts of terrorism). The three youths who were arrested before dawn — by the way, they are residents of a village, not a refugee camp — are not part of a link. In terms of the MO, there is a certain resemblance between Cremisan [reference to murder of Israeli couple several months ago] and the action of this trio. The resemblance lies in the type of weapon — it is not IDF issue, but was stolen from a Jew in the area, and the act was done after the theft. Incidentally, the weapon was stolen, I believe, some weeks ago.

Q: You say that the resemblance lies in the fact that the Arabs first stole the weapons and then came up with the idea to commit murder?

A: What I said was that the two cases are similar.

Q: Could you tell us in what the resemblance lies.

A: In the case of Cremisan, the weapon was stolen; I am not sure that the person who stole the weapon in that case intended to commit murder, certainly not in the manner in which it was done. As for the trio, I don't know, but the weapon was stolen a few weeks ago.

Q: Is there also a resemblance in what the couples who were murdered were forced to undergo?

A: It's possible that there is some resemblance in the method. At Cremisan (the murderer acted) alone; In this case there were apparently three. Incidentally, we have taken drastic steps in this case, too, and perhaps I am the first to announce that at this moment the demolition of the houses of the three youths is being completed.

Jewish Settlers 'Demand' Action Against Terrorists

TA291022 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] The Jewish settlers in the territories are reiterating their demand that the government act against the PLO's political activity in the territories. In a document presented to one of the Likud ministers, they voice the demand that the government close down newspapers and publishing houses, exercise control over the universities, and step up security measures. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the Council of Jewish Settlements also demands that the citizenship of Israeli Arabs who incite or harm state security be revoked, and that they be expelled from Israel.

Gaza Strip Settlers Urge Expulsion of Terrorists

TA280558 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Jewish settlers in the Gaza Strip have distributed leaflets calling on the Arab inhabitants to expel the terrorists released in the framework of the prisoner exchange. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports the leaflets say that if the terrorists are expelled relations between Arabs and Jews will be improved.

Knesset Committee To Reduce Funds to Qiryat Arba'

TA291119 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] The Knesset Finance Committee has decided to reduce the allocation of funds to the Qiryat Arba' council because of the coalition there with KAKH faction members. Members of the Alignment, MAPAM, and the Citizens Rights Movement, as well as Likud Knesset Member Ari'el Weinstein, voted in favor of the decision.

Court Convicts Gang Leader for Attacks on Mosques

TA290831 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] The Jerusalem District court today convicted Shim'on Barda of conspiring to attack mosques on Temple Mount approximately 2 and 1/2 years ago. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reminds us that Barda was the leader of the Lifta terrorist gang. The judges acquitted Barda on the charge of setting the mosque in Al-Nabi Samu'il on fire, due to insufficient evidence.

Ya'aqobi Comments on Economic Plan, Unemployment

TA271028 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0705 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Interview with Economics and Planning Minister Gad Ya'aqobi by Yosi 'Abadi and Dani Vesely — live in the studio]

[Text] ['Abadi] Is widespread unemployment the secret weapon of the economic plan?

[Ya'aqobi] No, certainly not. I do not think this is the main objective or means or the inevitable consequence of the current moves. At the same time, I do not want to conceal either from you two or from the public that we must understand that there might be a certain increase in unemployment in the near future; not as an objective on its own merit but as an inevitable consequence of the main drive of the plan which is to reduce the local market or, in other words, reduce public and private consumption by cutting government expenses and lowering the private standards of living for a limited period of time. These two moves together will lead to a reduction in local consumption and consequently those industries that produce for the local market will produce less and this will affect — and I assume that it will — the level of employment or, in other words, the increase in unemployment.

['Abadi] What do you estimate will be the scope of it?

[Ya'aqobi] I think there is no sense in estimating its scope because, at the same time, I hope the government will adopt dynamic and energetic measures to encourage exports. Exports are the only alternative to widespread unemployment as a result of a reduction in the local market. As for the dismissal of government workers, we decided to abide by normal procedures rather than resort to emergency decrees. Consequently, the lists that were submitted this week and those will be completed in the next few days have yet to be clarified with the workers' committees and the Histadrut. I hope that the number of workers in the civil service and in the entire public sector will indeed drop soon because this sector has grown beyond all proportions.

['Abadi] Is your hope tempered with skepticism?

[Ya'aqobi] No, my hope stems from my belief that this is a vital and inevitable move. We must change the employment and economic structure. It is inconceivable that the Israeli economy should go on relying on a very feeble production and export sector.

['Abadi] The question is whether such a move can be effected without resorting to emergency decrees but rather through ordinary procedures according to which negotiations must be held with workers' committees and approvals have to be obtained.

[Ya'aqobi] My impression was that the Histadrut — and I spoke with the Histadrut's secretary general and other leading figures in the Histadrut this week, on the eve of the Cabinet session — understands that this is a necessary move and that it will lend a hand to reducing the number of workers in the public sector because it realizes that this is necessary to achieve the goal of changing the economic structure and curbing inflation.

[Vesely] Still, what are the economic estimates? If the reduction in question really does take place, then how many people are expected to be out of jobs in the initial stage?

[Ya'aqobi] I do not think there is any sense in giving data on this issue.

[Vesely] Why?

[Ya'aqobi] Because it is clear to me that the number of unemployed will increase in the short term for an interim period during which we will take several measures to make things easier, such as using the funds for unemployment insurance to absorb workers and subsidizing industrial plants, retraining workers, and promoting exports as the main alternative to the reduction of the local market and to unemployment.

['Abadi] Has the government's failure to quote figures on the issue of unemployment and to publicly talk about the subject — as opposed to the question of wage erosion — not from the beginning been an attempt to create an atmosphere of optimism and even satisfaction regarding the economic plan?

[Ya'aqobi] There may be some with this purpose in mind. I think this approach is wrong. I think the public should be told the simple truth explicitly.

[Vesely] But you still do not tell us the estimates for unemployment.

[Ya'aqobi] I will reply to your question, but let me now talk about optimism being the basis for the implementation of the plan. I think the public should be told the truth as it is, that this is a tough plan and that we are only at the beginning of the way. The main hurdles still lie ahead of us, both for the public and the economy. This will not be an easy or short process. At the same time, this process is inevitable if we want to reach some state of stability and get on the right track and if we want our public economic and social systems to perform normally.

As for the number of unemployed, I think that publicizing such data at this time would double, accelerate, or provoke recessionary conditions because recessionary expectations create recession. Some elements of the plan will lead to a recession in the local market and they should suffice. In my opinion, there is no need to create additional psychological pressure to reach this objective.

[Vesely] At this stage, it seems as if the dismissals will now go into low gear. In other words, in the next stage there will be deliberations and the workers' committees will have to approve the lists of names; and if they do not then a committee will be set up to that effect. What will happen if the government fails to reduce the number of workers as it wants to do? Do you have other, alternative plans?

[Ya'aqobi] In my opinion, if the government fails to carry it out the plan will be disrupted; not just in this sphere but in others as well. The test of implementing the plan still lies ahead of us. In my opinion, the test of implemention is the main test of this plan and I said as much at the Cabinet session which decided on this plan. I still think that we are at the beginning of the implementation of the plan.

[Vesely] What will happen if you fail to effect this cut?

[Ya'aqobi] If we fail, I will once again raise my proposal to revert to a 5-day working week and 5-day pay week as an emergency and necessary alternative which will remain in effect for 1 year and will reduce wages in the civil service. In my opinion, this should be coupled with an agreement on voluntary retirement of government workers in order to achieve the goal.

[Vesely] If you were a theoretician and not simply a politician who has to bear elections in mind, which economic plan would you apply to the Israeli economy?

[Ya'aqobi] I am not thinking about elections today. I admit I am a man who deals with politics, but I think that anybody with elections in mind would not opt for such a tough plan. The sum total of the measures included in this plan has never before been adopted in the Israeli economy. Therefore, a politician with upcoming elections in mind would not go for such a plan. However, even on purely theoretical grounds, I would not embrace mass unemployment. Any meausre which under laboratory conditions appears to be right for the Israeli economy at present would lead to hundreds of thousands of unemployed; for example, if we were to cut the state budget by an additional $1 billion or if we were to cancel indexation altogether. Theoretically speaking, these two measures could be recommended as a way to solve Israel's economic problems. However, socially speaking, both these moves would lead to a collapse, to mass emigration, to a significant deterioration in the situation of the weaker strata of the population, and ultimately they might jeopardize the political stability — namely, the democracy — of the State of Israel.

[Vesely] Are you pleased with your cooperation with the finance minister and the prime minister on the economic questions, and with your involvement in the economic decision-making process?

[Ya'aqobi] As far as the decision-making process is concerned, I do not at all feel that I carry no clout or that I have not been involved. I was also party to the strategic consultations long months before the plan was formulated. Incidentally, the gist of the plan was formulated by the Alignment's economic team before the elections; by the same professors and public figures. I was also a full party to the consultations before the plan was submitted to the Cabinet and, of course, I took part in the Cabinet session itself. Afterward, I think that both as far as the government and the Labor Party within the government are concerned I could have played a more active role in the negotiations with the Histadrut and I might have contributed to reaching the goals in a better way.

['Abadi] It seems that you are less optimistic than, let us say, the prime minister, regarding the chances of success of the plan.

[Ya'aqobi] I am a great believer in the plan's chances for success, if we implement the plan. However, I know that the main difficulties still lie ahead of us. I think the nation should be prepared for these difficulties and must be told that this is not a pleasure cruise or a stroll along the beach. This is a difficult process for every citizen and for the entire economy which will not end within 2 to 3 weeks.

['Abadi] That is to say, you believe one should emphasize the atmosphere of emergency rather than the feeling of satisfaction over the fact that we managed to draw up a plan?

[Ya'aqobi] We should emphasize two points: The atmosphere of emergency and the difficulties and consequences it entails as well as the fact that this is inevitable if we want to make a breakthrough and return to stability and economic growth.

Moda'i Comments on Signs of Economic Recovery

TA291716 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Inflation has been stemmed somewhat, the finance minister told attorneys at a summer seminar in Jerusalem when he summed up the initial results of the economic policy. Yitzhaq Moda'i also said that for the first time this year, the balance of payment deficit will not grow in July. Menahem Friedman brings excerpts of Moda'i's remarks:

[Begin recording] [Friedman] The cash register in the Treasury has been ringing up transactions that reflect the economic activity in Israel, which is being conducted in accordance with the dictates of the new economic program. Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i today totalled up the sales, and although the plan has only been in effect a short time, he was able to read the slip and analyze it to provide data that he claims points to the fact that the economy is marching in the right direction.

[Moda'i] I can tell you today that this month the foreign currency reserves will not drop, and even if they do, the drop will be absolutely marginal. This will be the outcome of limitations we have imposed: Just look at the sums of money Israelis going abroad are currently withdrawing; look at the effect of the limitations on withdrawing money to purchase nonperishable goods — although not necessarily luxury goods; all this, together with constraints imposed on capital transactions, have built up defenses and hedges compared with the situation that prevailed in the past.

On Friday, furthermore, I heard the good news that as early as this week, the U.S. Congress is likely to approve the supplementary aid over which we have been negotiating for some months. Then we will definitely have a chance to replenish the reserves far above the red line, although — I admit — I do not know what that red line is, or what it means.

[Friedman] So much for the first objective of the economic plan: improving the balance of payments. As for curtailing inflation, Minister Moda'i said that here, too, the initial signs indicating that we are treading the right path can be discerned: Prices in the market are lower than the maximum prices allowed by law, which means prices are coming down.

As for the issue of the dismissals and a change in the economic structure, the minister did not take an unequivocal stand against unemployment:

[Moda'i] If there is a certain rise in unemployment, this will not be because we have set this as our goal; it will be because it is the inevitable result of the necessary transfer of masses of employees and investments from the service sector to the production sector. There is no clearcut way to transfer a worker from a public service workplace to the production sector either that very same day, or overnight. Things just do not work like that, on the whole, although in some individual cases it could work. Not only have we refrained from making unemployment a target in itself, but we are even now taking action to guarantee that unemployment as a result of this process is minimal. Even today, although we do not have permission to implement the emergency measures yet, we have already taken action not to force the economy to change from great success to a situation of recession or, God forbid, deep recession. We have had experience in that, too.

[Friedman] Minister Moda'i expressed his optimism that the arrangement with the Histadrut will allow for the dismissal of public service sector workers without the reimposition of emergency decrees. [end recording]

Pentagon Said Barring Israeli Exports to U.S.

TA281136 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Jul 85 p 1

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Avram Tzohar]

[Excerpts] The Pentagon's administrative level has at least on four occasions this year barred Israeli exports to the United States to forestall competition with U.S. industrial products. These actions contravened the spirit of the "memorandum of understanding" signed between the U.S. secretary of defense and his Israeli counterpart several years ago, as well as the free trade zone agreement signed recently.

On all the occasions, Israeli exports were barred by Pentagon officials who invoked Pentagon or the Accountant General's regulations referring to the protection of U.S. industrial products against competitive imports.

According to Israeli exporters, these actions turn the memorandum of understanding and the free trade zone agreement into documents devoid of any content. "The politicians signed the agreement, patted each other on the shoulder, and talked a lot about opening the U.S. market to Israeli exports, but they failed to notice that in the documents they had signed there was no clause barring the Pentagon (or other U.S. Government departments) from continuing to use existing regulations and laws aimed at protecting local products," these exporters claim.

Replying to a question by *HA'ARETZ* the assistant director general for foreign trade affairs at the Industry and Trade Ministry, Max Livnat, confirmed that neither the memorandum of understanding nor even the free trade zone agreement contain a single clause preventing U.S. officials from barring Israeli exports to the United States by invoking existing laws and regulations. According to Livnat, over the years the United States has built around it a system of laws and regulations on economic protectionism designed to prevent competitive imports from all over the world, not just Israel. "We are trying very hard to obtain an interpretation of the agreements that is convenient to us," Livnat said. The assistant director general for defense sales at the Defense Ministry, Tzvi Royter, holds similar views. According to him, "when any problem comes up we appeal to the 'higher instances'."

A pertinent reaction to this issue could not be obtained from the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv.

Harif Analyzes Soviet-Israeli Relations

TA261051 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 26 Jul 85 p 14

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "Shamir Awaits a Message From Moscow"]

[Text] Soon I will be a bearer of good messages. This was said this week by Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir during a political consultation in Jerusalem devoted to the ongoing secret dialogue with Moscow, and against the background of the mishap which followed the meeting between the Israeli and Soviet ambassadors in Paris.

Shamir did not say what "message" he was referring to, but apparently he meant an encouraging development in Israel's relations with the Eastern bloc. As no country in this bloc dares do anything without the Soviet Union's approval, even if the expected development is not immediately and directly connected with the Soviet Union, but rather refers to renewal of diplomatic relations between Israel and one of the Eastern bloc countries, it is obvious that this would mean the first step along the road between Moscow and Tel Aviv.

It stands to reason that due to the publication of the secret talks between Israel and the Soviet Union, the foreign minister is being doubly careful in treating this sensitive issue. However, even when the unknown outweighs the known, one can still sense that there is something here which is more substantial than a mere meeting between Ambassadors Sofer and Vorontsov in Paris.

Another instructive excerpt from the foreign minister's remarks on the above mentioned occasion concerned what Shamir defined as the "different atmosphere" perceived in the contacts — even the accidental ones — between Israeli and Soviet representatives: Israeli ambassadors have suddenly begun to report on Soviet diplomats who smile at them during diplomatic corps receptions. Moreover, they attempt to converse with the Israelis. This development is even more conspicuous in contacts with Eastern bloc countries. Shamir added it was clear that these things do not happen haphazardly, and that they are clear signs of rapprochement.

Since to date there are no clear signs that a resumption of diplomatic relations between Moscow and Jerusalem is near, it seems that when Shamir said "soon I will have a message to convey" he was referring to the restoration of full diplomatic relations with other countries in the Eastern bloc.

Political observers speak of the possibility of a "local initiative" in terms of restoring diplomatic relations with Israel, and in this context Poland and Hungary are mentioned. There are signs which point to the possibility of such a development. For example, at the Nairobi Women's Conference all the representatives of the Eastern bloc — along with the representatives of the Third World and Arab countries — left the hall when the Israeli representative, Knesset member Sara Doron, took the podium. Only one communist representative remained, the Polish representative. (Of the Arab representatives those of Egypt and Jordan remained.)

However, it is common knowledge that even a "local initiative" in the Eastern bloc is inconceivable without Moscow's agreement. Therefore every such initiative must be seen as a Soviet tactic determined by Soviet interests. If, for tactical reasons, the Soviet Union desires to approach Israel and the United States, but dues not desire to go as far as restoring full diplomatic relations with Israel as long as the latter refuses to meet Moscow's conditions, then it can do so in stages. The first stage could be allowing one of its satellites to restore relations with Israel. In this way Moscow would not be giving up all its aces in the Arab world, while at the same time not shutting the door to Israel.

Apparently this "dialogue" with Israel is important to the Soviet Union because the latter has become convinced the key to its reinvolvement in the political process in the Middle East lies with Israel. Moscow finds it hard to answer the Israeli argument to the effect that the Soviet Union is not entitled to participate in the process of finding a solution to the Middle East problem as long as it does not maintain normal relations with Israel. This was possible in the early 70's because then the United States agreed to include Moscow — despite Israel's objection — in the framework of the agreement between the superpowers on finding a solution which would bring about complete Israeli withdrawal from all the territories. This was the "Rogers plan," which was actually meant to be a forced settlement. Now that Washington does not want to incorporate Moscow and does not favor a forced settlement, but rather supports direct negotiations between the Arab countries and Israel, Moscow cannot expect to be involved in the political process — in the framework of an international conference — unless Israel agrees to it.

This assessment was true 1 year ago, when then Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko met Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, and it is doubly true today, in light of the remarks exchanged in the meeting between Sofer and Vorontsov in Paris.

During the Gromyko-Shamir meeting the Soviet minister tried to convince his Israeli counterpart to agree to an international conference to be attended by the Soviet Union. The purpose of this conference would be to solve the Palestinian problem.

In the meeting between the ambassadors in Paris, the Soviet ambassador also talked about the need for an international conference. However, this time Syria, rather than the Palestinian problem, was emphasized.

The Soviet ambassador told his Israeli counterpart that "an international conference would open many gates." Vorontsov spoke frankly: "We know your American friends will agree to an international conference if you agree to it." Unlike previous meetings, including the meeting between Gromyko and Shamir, the Soviet ambassador did not say much about a Palestinian state, but rather settled for briefly mentioning something about "a small homeland for the Palestinians." Ambassador Sofer could not miss this new nuance. When Vorontsov mentioned the possibility of Jewish emigration from the USSR, but linked this issue to an international conference and to the possibility of reaching an agreement with the Syrians on the Golan Heights, Sofer remarked: Is it only by chance that you are refraining from mentioning the Palestinian problem? Vorontsov answered that it was not by chance. Sofer queried: What about the "Palestinian problem?" Vorontsov answered that Syria is more important.

Perhaps this new Soviet emphasis can explain its smiling campaign vis-a-vis Israel, which has gained momentum during the last year. Today Damascus is Moscow's stronghold par excellence in our region. Through Syria the Soviet Union can foil any political initiative, whether this refers to the abrogation of the agreement between Lebanon and Israel, or whether regarding 'Arafat's and Husayn's initiative for an arrangement with Israel to be mediated by the United States.

Moscow's foreign policy architects have recently held a bitter argument with AL-Asad over the issue of his attitude toward 'Arafat's PLO. The Soviets objected to Al-Asad's policy toward 'Arafat. Observers believe that the remarks made by Vorontsov to Sofer regarding Syria prove that Moscow reluctantly accepts Al-Asad's attitude. It is certainly no accident that the Soviets are refusing to receive a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, as was requested by Husayn and 'Arafat, who wanted to give their 11 February agreement international weight.

These new political circumstances offer a background to a Soviet-Israeli dialogue. Foreign Minister Shamir says he does not know what will come out of this dialogue, but its very existence is important. The fact that Moscow is "courting" Israel is politically significant. Shamir recalled that following his meeting with Gromyko last September — a meeting which was considered "sensational" — he felt "respect from West European countries." Even if full diplomatic relations are not restored immediately, this "dialogue" with the Soviet Union can influence the thawing of relations with Eastern bloc and Third World countries.

When Gromyko was elected president of the Soviet Union, and Shevardnadze was elected to replace him as minister of foreign affairs, Shamir promptly sent both of them messages of congratulation. The two did not reply, but the fact that the Soviet news agency reported on the messages received from Israel is not insignificant. Every small detail, such as this, has its meaning in Moscow. And if recently anti-Semitic and anti-Israeli propaganda have decreased in the Soviet Union, as some Israelis claim, then this too is meaningful and not accidental.

In his meeting with Gromyko a year ago, Shamir several times tried to bring in the issue of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union, whereas the veteran Soviet diplomat evaded the issue. Shamir lost his temper for a second, and said: I have raised the issue of Soviet Jewry several times, and you do not seem to understand.

Gromyko, who understood very well, answered cynically: I do not understand the question, because those who wanted to immigrate to Israel have already done so (alluding to the fact that many Soviet Jews ended up in the United States). Gromyko hinted, however, that initiating acts against the Soviet Union, in order to force it to give the Jews permits to leave, will not succeed.

The issue of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union took on a different light in the ambassadors' meeting in Paris. This time the issue was dealt with practically, in a way which could serve Israel's purposes. The most important thing was that this time the Soviet ambassador unequivocally said the Soviet Union is not against the departure of Jews. It is against "the brain drain to the United States," but does not oppose the immigration of Jews to Israel.

There are those who interprete the Soviet moves as meant to "improve its image" on the eve of the Gorbachev-Reagan summit. Apparently this interpretation is too simplistic, because in order to gain the "improved image" in terms of human rights (regarding Soviet Jewry) all Moscow has to do is to somewhat increase the "flow of immigration." However, current behind the scenes developments are much more meaningful.

The reason for this "change" in Soviet policy is apparently that which Foreign Minister Shamir described: The Soviet Union has apparently reached the conclusion that it cannot join the peace process in the region without maintaining normal relations with Israel. The question now focuses on the price asked. It appears that had Israel agreed to the idea of an international conference — that is, to the full participation of the Soviet Union in the peace arrangements in our region — Moscow would have repaid it by restoring relations.

Israel, however, is not willing to pay this price. In this respect there is complete agreement between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

The question of what Israel is willing to pay to induce the Soviets to restore relations was raised in recent consultations in Jerusalem, after it became clear that Moscow is interested in broadening the dialogue with Israel. The answer to this question was given by the foreign minister: We must under no circumstances agree to making the immigration of Soviet Jewry to Israel conditional on any political move. Past experience shows there is no connection between the two issues. When there were diplomatic relations between the two countries, there was no Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union; whereas when there were no relations, there were big waves of immigration to Israel from the Soviet Union.

As to Moscow's demand that it be incorporated in the framework of an international conference — this too cannot be accepted as a condition. Why should Israel acquiesce to a demand it believes would directly harm it? It is unlikely that an international conference in which Syria and the PLO will participate could contribute to peace arrangements more than direct negotiations.

Shamir is willing to give the Soviets, in exchange for restoring their relations with us, Israel's agreement to receive a Soviet ambassador....

The foreign minister explained to his interlocutors more than once that the Soviet Union would gain a lot by having an ambassador in Israel. His very presence here would involve him in the political process; the daily diplomatic contacts, the ability to speak, convince, reduce our apprehensions — all this would give the Soviets real involvement. Shamir stated that "an international conference is not a substitute for real involvement, but rather an obstacle to dialogue."

Therefore, if the Soviets want to restore diplomatic relations with Israel they must do so without any preconditions.

During his last meeting with Gromyko — and it can be assumed the same will hold when he meets his successor — Shamir asked the Soviet minister: Should the establishment of diplomatic ties with a country be dependent on its policy? It is a fact that West European countries are members of NATO and have a defense treaty with the United States. In what sense are we worse than they are, when we do not even have a military treaty with the United States?

Gromyko did not have a "convincing answer." Perhaps the new Soviet regime will have one. It will have to find an answer if it wants a foothold in the peace process, as it is unlikely the Soviet Union hopes to widen its hold in the region by means of a new round of hostilities between Syria and Israel.

This week Shamir also noted — in a different context — the speech made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Honolulu on 18 July, in which he listed U.S. allies: the NATO countries, Japan, South Korea, and Israel.

Moscow also can read this speech, and it too knows the meaning of the strategic cooperation agreement between the United States and Israel; it too knows the risks of another war. When the Soviet ambassador in Paris therefore took the trouble of meeting Ambassador Sofer, he did not do so merely to hold a friendly chat. This is another stage in a process which harbors a new message.

OAU Secretariat Condemns South African Emergency

EA262138 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] The OAU has strongly condemned the current acts of oppression, killings, and imprisonments carried out against the African majority by the South African regime under the state of emergency it announced in 36 black townships.

In a statement issued this afternoon, the OAU Secretariat said that the willful action of the racist regime demonstrates that the situation in the country was worsening. It added that the regime took the action to stifle the strong opposition of the people against the policy of apartheid. The OAU commended the steps taken by the French Government against the racist regime and called on Western countries to emulate France and take similar actions.

Further Reportage on UN Women's Conference

SWAPO Delegate News Conference

EA261203 Nairobi KNA in English 1840 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Nairobi, July 25th: The SWAPO leader to the UN Decade for Women Conference, Mrs Pendukeni Kaulinge, described her recent meeting with Maureen Reagan as neither a success nor failure, but a step in the communication existing between America and SWAPO.

Addressing a press conference at the Kenyatta International Conference Center in Nairobi today, Mrs Kaulinge said that her meeting with the leader of the American delegation to the conference epitomized Namibia's acknowledgement of the necessity to hold discussions, both with her enemies and friends to find a lasting solution for Namibia.

Mrs Keulinge, who is also the secretary general of SWAPO Women's Council, said the discussions were limited due to America's stand that the UN conference discuss nonpolitical issues but that they found a mid-way in their discussions of pertinent issues affecting women.

Cambodia, Grenada Credentials Challenged

EA262002 Nairobi KNA in English 1135 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Nairobi, July 26th — The world conference to review and appraise the achievements of the United Nations womens decade last night adopted 34 of the 372 paragraphs of the foward looking strategies of the implementation for the advancement of women. When approved and adopted, the paragraphs will constitute the recommendations to be put before the United Nations General Assembly for adoption.

The plenary session which met until after midnight also approved the credentials of 157 countries and Namibia to the current women conference here.

The paragraphs approved included mainly those touching on the historical background to the conference, the global issues that are perceived as the background to the strategies and the current trends expected to be relevant through the year 2000.

Before the adoption of the credentials committee report, several countries expressed their reservations about the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea [DK] and Grenada. Vietnam, Cuba, the Soviet Union, Syria, the Laos Peoples Republic, the Congo, Albania, Mongolia and Ethiopia indicated their reservations about Kampuchea.

However, the Philippines told the conference on behalf of the South-East Asian nations that the Democratic Kampuchea had been recognized by the United Nations General Assembly and it was up to the conference on women to take a different view if it thought fit. China and Somalia supported the idea.

Cuba and the Soviet Union objected to the admittance of Grenada to the meeting claiming that the authorities representing that country at the conference were the product of military occupation.

The meeting being held under the presidency of Miss Margaret Kenyatta decided to approve the credentials committees report without a vote in spite of the reservations expressed.

Disagreements Over Report

LD262019 Nairobi KNA in English 1155 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Nairobi July 26 — Amendments to the final draft report of the UN Decade for Women's Conference almost reached a stalemate yesterday night, due to a failure to reach a consensus on certain paragraphs from committee debates.

In Paragraph 55 of the draft report, which read in part, "many delegations referred to the sufferings and maltreatment of Palestinian women in the occupied Arab territories," Syria called for the insertion "and Syrian women in Golan and Lebanese in southern Lebanon to be added after Palestinian women."

But Israel pointed out to the plenary session that they were not discussing the legal status of Golan but were referring to the proceedings in Committee One.

Syria's insistence on the amendment was supported by Iraq, Kuwait and Algeria. And the amendment was upheld.

The Tanzanian delegation made an addition to Paragraph 54 "and called on the international community to apply sanctions against South Africa." This was an omission and the decision was accepted unanimously.

The Iran-Iraqi war mentioned in the report posed another bottle neck with Iran insisting that the emphasis on the war diverted the attention of the conference from the real issues, and suggested that the conference adapt a paragraph which would be conclusive and factual. The deletion was rejected.

The United States delegation expressed their deep concern at the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan saying "the regime installed by the Soviet Union was not representative of the Afghans." In response, the Afghanistan delegation clarified "Afghanistan has not been occupied by any foreign power but had merely asked for military assistance from a friendly nation."

This view was backed by the USSR, which termed the statement by the United States as an insult to both parties. However, [the] Syrian delegation opposed occupation of Afghanistan by foreign powers.

LIBYA

JANA Political Editor on Qaddumi 'Private' Visit

LD291528 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1445 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 29 Jul (JANA) — Brother Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO Political Department, left Tripoli today following a private visit to the Jamahiriyah, during which he had contacts and meetings with officials here on the development of the Palestinian question from the viewpoint of his own Palestinian nationalist position and as one of the untarnished Palestinian personalities.

The JANA political editor has affirmed that the meetings held in the Jamahiriyah with brother Abu al-Lutf [Qaddumi] do not mean meeting with Yasir 'Arafat or an envoy from him because Libya absolutely rejects any meeting with the treasonable Egyptian regime and those who meet with it. It also absolutely rejects the treacherous Husayn-'Arafat plan and deems it a conspiracy to abolish the Palestinian issue.

The political editor also says that the position of the Jamahiriyah is clear on all the capitulation plans including the resolutions of the Fes summit, which it did not attend at all because the Jamahiriyah is struggling for the liberation of every inch of the occupied Arab land, from the river to the sea and from the south to the south [from the Jordan to the Mediterranean and from south Lebanon to south Palestine] over bridges formed by the bodies of martyrs and by means of a sea of blood.

Qaddumi Departs Libya

LD291918 Tripoli JANA in English 1741 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Dulqidaa, 29 July, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO's political Department, left Tripoli today at the end of a personal visit to Jamahiriyah during which he made contacts and met some officials here. During these contacts and meetings he discussed the Palestinian issue from his national Palestinian attitude's point of view in his capacity as a Palestinian figure still not spoiled.

JANA's political editor confirmed that the meetings in Jamahiriyah with 'Abu Luft' did not mean meeting Yasir 'Arafat or any envoy of his, for Libya absolutely rejects to meet with the treacherous Egyptian regime or those who meet with it. It also rejects completely the treacherous Husayn-'Arafat project and considers it as a conspiracy to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

JANA's political editor made clear that Jamahiriyah's attitude towards all defeatist projects, amongst which are the resolutions reached at Fez summit which it did not attend, is constantly clear. For Jamahiriyah struggles to liberate the occupied Arab land inch by inch from the river to the sea and from south to north, by way over a bridge of martyrs' bodies and through an ocean of blood.

MAURITANIA

Ministers Return From Addis Ababa OAU Summit

LD292301 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and foreign affairs and cooperation minister, returned today to the capital, after he represented Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, to the 21st summit of the OAU in Addis Ababa.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab To Hold Weekly News Conference

LD292033 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Summary] The chairman of the Transitional Military Council, Lieutenant General Siwar al-Dhahab, has decided to hold a weekly press conference with the news media every Thursday morning effective 1 August. He will respond to questions on matters of interest to the citizens.

Trucks Confiscated Nationwide to Transport Food

EA271514 Khartoum SUNA in English 0905 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum July 27 (SUNA) — A decision taken by the Cabinet, according to which trucks all over the country be confiscated for transporting foodstuff to famine-stricken areas, is to be implemented as from today, 27 of July, Interior Minister General (Police) Abbas Madani announced. Madani, who is also head of the committee charged with implementing the decision, said these lorries would be used in transporting fertilizers, foodstuff, drugs and improved seeds prior to the end of the rainy season. The owners of these trucks will be paid accordingly, he said.

Cabinet Views Drought Relief

JN291748 Khartoum SUNA in English 1728 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 29 (SUNA) — The Cabinet held a meeting here today under the chairmanship of Premier Dr. al-Jazuli Daf'allah and discussed the situation of drought-hit areas after its decision to seize general and private-sector trucks. The Cabinet listened to a report on relations between the central ministries and regional governments and passed the development loan agreement between Sudan and international development corporation aiming to finance the progamme of combatting drought and desertification.

Daf'allah Receives Invitation To Visit Libya

JN291743 Khartoum SUNA in English 1723 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum July 29 (SUNA) -- Premier Dr. al-Jazuli Daf'allah received a message from Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, the member of the historical leadership of Sept Revolution, inviting him to visit Libya. Libyan Fraternity Office Director Jum'ah al-Fazzani, who handed the message, said that Dr. al-Jazuli accepted the invitation and will fix a time for it later on.

The visit comes in the context of promoting ties between the two countries, developing bilateral relations and the best ways of supporting the Sudanese economy to face the effects of drought and desertification.

U.S. Allocates $3 Million for Aid Transport

JN281819 Khartoum SUNA in English 2736 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 28 (SUNA) — The United States International Development Agency has recently allocated some three million dollars to finance transporting food and relief stuff to famine-hit areas, via three military planes. The planes are due to transport relief aid to the areas isolated following the heavy rains these areas have witnessed. The operations will start as from next August and will continued for three months.

Daf'allah Receives Cable From Chedli Klibi

JN281737 Khartoum SUNA in English 1723 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 28 (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah received a cable from Secretary General of the Arab League Chedli Klibi concerning the lining of the Arab efforts to surmount the present phase and siding of the Arab League Secretariat with the Sudan to solve her urgent problems in light of the talks concluded between the prime minister and Klibi during his last visit to Sudan. Klibi hailed the heroic role played by the Sudanese people during April upheaval.

Unionist Party Urged to 'Correct' Principles

JN271917 Khartoum SUNA in English 1722 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 27, (SUNA) — The preparatory committee of the Peoples Democratic Party called on the leadership of the Democratic Unionist Party to correct the party's principles and objectives. This came in a memorandum presented by the preparatory committee of the Peoples Democratic Party to the Democratic Unionist Party.

The Peoples Democratic Party urged determining the relationship between the two peoples of the Nile Valley and their consolidation and unity. In its memorandum, the party called for an unshaky stand towards the Palestinian cause. The People's Democratic Party called on the Democratic Unionist Party to determine its attitude towards the new forces which participated in the popular uprising of April and called for the good application of Islamic sharia. The party appealed to the Democratic Unionist Party to put these guidances in its political program.

Southern Party, Unions Submit Memorandum to TMC

JN291943 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Jul (SUNA) — The Sudanese African National Union [SANU], the Equatoria Region Trade Union Alliance, and the Upper Nile Youth Association presented a joint memorandum to the Transitional Military Council [TMC] today.

The memorandum calls for Sudanese territorial and national unity and appeals to Sudanese masses, political forces, and trade unions to exert every effort to support that unity. It also calls for immediate dissolution of the Transitional Higher Council of the Southern Region in order to preserve the country's unity. It also calls for keeping the three southern regions as they are during the transitional period. The memorandum also demands the completion of the structure of the three governments in the southern regions and transfer of the powers of the Addis Ababa agreement to the three governments in the south.

The memorandum also points out that the recent joint meeting of SANU, the Equatoria Region Trade Union Alliance, and the Upper Nile Youth Association affirmed support for and solidarity with Upper Nile Region Trade Union Alliance. It also stresses that the government in Sudan should be federal, that the state should be secular, that Islamic law should be the legal foundation, and that the legislative branch should remain part of the TMC duties during the transitional period.

Southern Council Official Urges National Unity

EA291909 Khartoum SUNA in English 1631 GTM 29 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 29 (SUNA) — Assistant of the chairman of the High Executive Transitional Council for the South Brigadier retired Andrew Makor appealed for the implementation of Addis Ababa agreement for bolstering the national unity. Makor condemned those who call for the division of the south and stand against its unity through the media.

He affirmed the necessity and the importance of cooperation and coordination between decision makers institutions in the country and the creation of the suitable atmosphere for solving the southern problem. Makor pointed out that the presence of the regional government in the south and its participation in the preparation for the national conference in the south, scheduled in the near future, is very essential for the success of the conference.

Spokesman Argues Against Separate Equatoria

EA280910 Khartoum SUNA in English 0945 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] [Dateline indistinct] The call for keeping Equatoria as a separate region has been very much overestimated and some circles seem to have the interest in creating a feud among the citizens of the southern region, spokesman of the Sudanese African Congress Dr Lam (Akol) said. He called for the legal situation that preceded the deposed president's decision No 1 for this subdivision of the south to be restored. The TMC should accordingly return to the Self-Government Act for 1972, he said.

In the context of that act, the people in the south could discuss the problems that prompted the Equatorians to call for dividing the south, if all agree upon the need to do so, he said.

The Sudanese African Congress rejects dialogue that is carried out from an illegal position because it encourages the breaching of laws and charters, he added. He said the congress would take part in the national conference on the south if it proves to be a serious one and if all conditions for its success are provided. "The problem is not that of the south. It is the problem of Sudan. We have to face the realities of the situation".

Police Kill Seven 'Outlaws,' Wound Others

JN271812 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1755 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Al-Ubayyid, Sudan, 27 Jul (SUNA) — A group of outlaws attacked at dawn today the city of (Kalugi), which is located about 45 km northeast of the city of Talawdi in southern Kordofan, western Sudan. A police force consisting of no more than nine policemen confronted the group, inflicting massive losses in life and equipment. Seven outlaws were killed and many others were wounded. The police force also seized five Kalashnikov rifles and six ammunition magazines.

SUNA Interviews SPLA Official on Situation

JN291910 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum July 29 (SUNA) — The popular upheaval that ousted Numayri has reached its aim due to the efforts of the popular movement and the Sudanese Peoples Libration Army (SPLA) that has been leading armed struggles against Numayri and his stooges, said George M. Benjamin, member of the information committee and vice president of the information unit of the SPLA, in an interview with (SUNA) — in Eithiopia's capital last week.

However, Benjamin said, at the last moment Numayri's generals (sic) have jumped over and declared their siding with the Sudanese people. Those same generals have been oppressing the Sudanese people for sixteen years, he asserted. Benjamin described what happened on the 6th of last April as another Numayri coup. They have taken over power and kept it for themselves and will continue — as experience proves it — in the same line adopted by Numayri, he said.

Mr. Benjamin, who spoke to SUNA last week on condition that every word he said be published as it is, affirmed that those military rulers — he calls them Numayri generals — would continue following the same economic policies and stick to the imperialistic finance institutions. They will not safeguard the national security. They will (the generals) continue implementing the September 1983 laws, he argued.

For these reasons, and others to come, the Popular Front and the SPLA see no fundamental change in the situation, member of the information committee and vice president of the information unit at the SPLA George M. Benjamin said.

Though there is relatively more public freedom, due to which old and new political parties emerged, but still freedom and public liberaties are not guarranted, due to the monopoly of power by the (Transitional) Military Council [TMC].

The political powers in the Sudan should line up to solve essential questions in Sudan instead of these races for ruling the country, he affirmed. He enumerated these essential questions as: a defined method for national development solving the problem of government so that every Sudanese can participate, solving the problems of the Sudanese minority and ethnic groups, beside the definition of the place to be occupied by religion in the state.

We can open the channels of dialogue. We are ready to do so with every democratic national political power that seeks the good of Sudan, but we refuse to cooperate or contact with the TMC or the current interim government, he affirmed.

This is for two reasons. First this T.M.C. is illegal, not constitutional, secondly, all their appraoches have concentrated on solving the south Sudan problem whereas they should speak of the problem of the whole country, he said.

The problems and phenomena related to economic and social backwardness are of common ground all over the country, but the difference between the south and other regions is the firing thump directed to solve southern problem, Benjamin said.

The call for solving the southern problem for the raising of arms as well poses an invitation to the other regions to raise arms, he concluded. Why we do not find solution to the all problems of the country and make it enjoy stability, he urged.

There is no common ground between SPLA and the current government as far as the latter calls for solving the southern problem, while we in the SPLA call for solving the problems of the whole country, Benjamin told SUNA in the interview. Since such contradiction exists between the two there is no ground for dialogue and the military government in Khartoum must fetch for any other body speaking on behalf of the south, Benjamin made straight out.

Concerning the means that SPLA intends to use to explain its views, objectives and programs, the SPLA deputy head of Information Department said in an interview with SUNA in Addis Ababa that the SPLA has a radio through which it addresses the Sudanese people, besides its basic documents and the orations of its leaders published and cast.

The SPLA likes its addresses to reach any house in the country to convey its views to the people, he said.

The SPLA will be confined to its own mass media in the period and hopes that the Sudanese press shall convey the SPLA's objectives to Sudan.

Benjamin said that the proposal of holding a national democratic conference presented by the SPLA is a national contribution in solving the problem, while the political parties propose a conference for the south, which is considered as a partial solution concerning the national democratic conference. Benjamin said that the SPLA will issue details on the place and time it will be held at and its finances later on and all parties shall express their views and proposals in this matter.

About the continuation of SPLA's military operations and its calls after the popular uprising and the declaration of ceasefire by the military forces, Benjamin said that he had already affirmed that the upheaval was a fruit of SPLA and the Sudanese citizens in the capital and cities struggle against the defunct regime and when they were about to quell the upheaval, interfered.

For that reason, Benjamin continued, SPLA finds no excuses for the interference of generals and their sticking to power, as this forms the principal reason for bloodshed in the country.

Concerning the ceasefire declared by the TMC, Benjamin said that this is a tricky style the generals are used to during the ousted President Numayri. Benjamin said Numayri and his Defence Minister Siwar al-Dhahab declared a ceasefire on March 3 and on the same day they attacked SPLA in eastern part of Upper Nile. The same phenomenon repeated itself when what he named May No 2 declared ceasefire organized a military attack on current July 10-13.

Answering a question on the military operation and its impact on the security situation and stability, Benjamin said our understanding is different from the generals, adding that their understanding is superficial. They don't try to solve the essential problems and the war will not end until solutions for crucial issues are obtained. The war will be transferred to the northern part of the country.

SPLA Radio Reports Activities, Coup Attempt

Officer Killed; Coup Aborted

LD261952 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Reports reaching Radio SPLA from its correspondents in Southern Upper Nile and Equatoria Administrative Areas have confirmed earlier reports that a senior enemy officer with the rank of lieutenant colonel was among those killed during the latest SPLA raid on enemy positions around Mongalla and Gemmeiza.

The same correspondent has also said that there had been serious misunderstanding among enemy troops in Mongalla area. The situation, the correspondent adds, has resulted in more than 273 NCO's and men who are exclusively southerners and westerners being disarmed. According to the correspondent, these soldiers are currently being investigated and stiff penalties are expected to be imposed on them.

In a related development, the same SPLA sources in the battlefield have reported on the basis of information obtained from reliable sources that Maj-Gen Ali Ali Salah, the overall commander of government at Mongalla, in addition to some other officers, are believed to be among those suspected of involvement in an abortive coup attempt two weeks ago. The sources added that Maj-Gen Ali Salah and others whose names are high on the list of suspects cannot be arrested now because of the on-going operation and that they will be taken into custody immediately upon completion of the operation.

'Heavy Casualties' Inflicted

EA261613 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] A special correspondent for Radio SPLA has informed us that the Shark Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Aweid Akuot, continue their operations in Central Upper Nile. According to the correspondent, units of [word indistinct] Shark launched a fierce attack on an enemy garrison on 24 July 1985, inflicting heavy casualties and extensive damage on the enemy.

The operation was led by Captain Peter Ruwal and Lts Melid Panchul Makur Mobeny, Biara Yuwel, Akuot Bieng Amnet, Kongur Kwagny, and Moses Mejuk. During the operation the last named officer succeeded in seizing a [word indistinct] frequency channel American-made communication radio with the serial number 257 SSB, thereby depriving the enemy of any opportunity to establish further contacts with the headquarters at Malakal. Our correspondent says that heavy fighting still continues.

Successful Attack Reported

EA292024 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Reports reaching Radio SPLA from a special correspondent with a special Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] force under the command of Major Bona Abang Bol say that units of Cobra Battalion under the overall command of Captain Major Akol launched a successful raid on enemy positions on Friday, 26 July 1985. The raid, which resulted in the destruction of an APC and the deaths of several enemy soldiers, was directly led by First Lieutenant Peter Manyiel and Lieutenant (Ayim) Jok.

ETHIOPIA

WPE Secretary Receives Bulgarian Official

EA300907 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Comrade Legese Asfaw, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPE Central Committee, held talks this afternoon at his office with Comrade Elena Lagadinova, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairperson of the country's women's movement committee and of the Bulgarian-Ethiopian friendship committee.

Comrade Lagadinova described the victories over imperialism and the forces of reaction at the congress held in Nairobi at the end of the UN Decade for Women and the results achieved. She added that these victories are a result of the united struggle of socialist and progressive countries. Comrade Lagadinova went on to express the happiness felt by the Bulgarian Communist Party, the people, and the government that the broad masses of Ethiopia have managed to secure the identity of their sole political organization. She added that the people of Bulgaria are closely following the steps being taken by the people in all directions to eradicate the current drought problem in the country and to use the country's resources for its development.

Eritrean Radio Reports on Barentu 'Liberation'

EA292103 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Residents of Areza District in the southern zone on 23 July carried out a peaceful demonstration to express their pleasure at the liberation of Barentu by the heroic Eritrean People's Liberation Front forces. As an expression of their pleasure at that historic event, the residents donated to their vanguard organization, the population front, 12 goats and sheep and 76 birr. In a similar development on 25 July, the residents of Maria Tselam carried out a similar demonstration and said: We will change our clubs into guns. They donated five goats to the popular front.

In another military development, on 26 July, of the remnants of the enemy force that attempted to recapture Barantu on 22 July through Mai Lam, 13 enemy soldiers together with 18 Kalashnikovs, one Bren, and one small radio communications set were captured by our forces. Of the enemy force that attempted to recapture Barentu through the Agoradat-Barentu Highway on 18 July, 17 aimless enemy soldiers were killed by our heroic forces.

Meanwhile, Dergue cadres who could not counter the defeat of their forces in Barentu denied the capture of Barentu by bandits. This was stated on 24 July in a mass rally in Senafe: Bandits tried to attack Barentu, but they failed. Our revolutionary force has destroyed the enemy force and captured four women. They also stated that the bandits are being assisted by Arabs and we have to fight anti-Arabs. [As heard] By doing this they have propagated their usual white lie.

KENYA

Government Issues Statement on Uganda Coup

EA291254 Nairobi KNA in English 1220 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Nairobi, July 29 — The following statement was issued today from the office of the president:

"The Kenya Government is watching with keen interest the development of political events taking place in Uganda. It is the government's hope that the people of Uganda and especially the children will no longer be haunted by nightmares."

Moi Urges Countrymen To Avoid Tribalism

EA291232 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Jul 85 p 2

[Excerpts] President Moi urged Kenyans at the weekend to shun tribalism and assist in development efforts. He was speaking at Sacho location in Baringo District during a fund-raising in aid of Sacho High School. Sacho is the president's birthplace. Thanking Mr Kanyingi [guest of honor at occasion] for assisting the school, President Moi said most of the problems facing independent countries were a result of tribalism. He called on Kenyans to unite and love one another if Kenya was to avoid turmoil.

Official Denies Report on Ugandan Refugees

EA300832 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 30 Jul 85 p 24

[Text] The officer commanding Bungoma police division, Superintendent Samuel Kasyoki, has strongly denied a newspaper report which claimed that Ugandan refugees had flocked into Bungoma town. Supt. Kasyoki, who was addressing the press in his office, discussed the report as baseless, unfounded and fabricated to create fear among the area residents.

The newspaper (not *THE STANDARD)* alleged that hundreds of Ugandans had taken refuge in Kenya after the overthrow of the Ugandan Government last Saturday. It was further alleged that Ugandans had crossed into Kenya through Wahaha border post along the Kenya/Uganda border and were met by the Busia district officer, Mr William Ngondi, and security officers in the area.

Describing the story as utter rubbish, the police boss said no Ugandan refugees had crossed into Kenya following the coup. He added that Kenya security forces were on the alert. Supt. Kasyoki told journalists they should check facts through his office before filing stories.

Meanwhile, hundreds of trailers destined for Zaire and Burundi, through Malaba along the Kenya/Uganda border, are stranded at Kundui road block. The police have intensfied security and commuters travelling to and from Bungoma town are being asked to produce their identiy cards before being allowed to proceed.

SOMALIA

Barre's Youth Group Banned From Moscow Festival

EA300918 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] The so-called Somali Revolutionary Youth Organization [SRYO] of the Siad Barre regime has not been allowed to take part in the 12th international youth and student festival currently under way in Moscow, where youth and students from all over the world are discussing peace and stability and the eradication of imperialism and international reaction. The representatives of the fascist and dictatorial regime of Siad Barre have been totally barred from the congress, in which 20,000 participants from 150 countries are attending. Instead, the Somali Democratic Youth, who represent the somali opposition youth and students, have been invited to represent their country.

The world is, of course, aware of the oppression, imprisonments, killings, and injustices that reign in Somalia under the dictatorial regime of Siad Barre. The somali opposition youth were allowed to attend not only the meeting of the international youth but also continental meetings.

It is known that Siad Barre's SRYO has become an instrument for repressing the Somali masses and is used by him in whatever manner that he sees fit.

This organization was earlier thrown out of the African Youth Organization, which is headquartered in Accra, Ghana.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Not To Run in Upcoming Elections

Addresses Zanzibar House

EA292014 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0745 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Speech by President Nyerere at the Zanzibar House of Representatives — live]

[Excerpts] Ndugu Chairman of the House of Representatives; Ndugu President of Zanzibar; and ndugu members of the House of Representatives: When you invite me for the first time, Ndugu Chairman, to address this house, I wanted to explain first in what capacity I would be present here. According to the country's Constitution, the president of the Union of Tanzania has no constitutional link with the constitutional rights and powers of the Zanzibar House of Representatives. Such constitutional links for this house are with the president of Zanzibar. Therefore, I only have the right to come and address this house — in fact not this house but members of this house — in my capacity as the chairman of the Chama cha Mapinduzi [CCM] Party.

Since the intention of my speech today is to bid you farewell, then it is only fitting that it comes from the president. It is not fitting that it comes from the chairman: As chairman I have no reason to bid you farewell. [Applause] As president I have reason to bid you farewell, because, as you are aware, we will hold elections this year and, as I have already said and agreed with my colleagues, I do not intend to run again for the post of our country's presidency. Therefore, I will be saying good-bye in my capacity as the president of the United Republic.

Today I will deliver a rather long speech in which I will bid good-bye to the whole nation. I will use the opportunity to explain to the whole nation those things which I feel should be explained on such a day.

I have stressed again the relationship between the president of the United Republic and this house, because I would like to reiterate the importance of the Constitution. We run our country by consensus. We do not run our country through use of (?force). We reached an agreement and then consolidated the foundation of the agreement. To run our country by consensus and [word indistinct] which should be principally founded on the rule of law. We run our country in accordance with the laws that we have enacted ourselves, and the guardian of all laws is our country's Constitution. All laws emanate from our country's Constitution.

According to our country's Constitution, we have two governments. We have the union government, whose powers have been openly listed in the Constitution, and we have the government of Zanzibar, which is included in the Constitution and whose powers have also been openly listed. The first thing to respect is the distribution of power. The union government should not interfere in the affairs that are constitutionally under the jurisdiction of the government of Zanzibar: It should do what it is empowered to do under the Constitution and nothing more. It should not overstep its powers and interfere in matters that are not its concern. The union parliament has the right to pass laws and this has been provided for in the Constitution. The various areas in which the union parliament could pass laws have been identified. It cannot do so in some areas. The House of Representatives has been included in the Constitution and has been allocated areas in which it can pass laws.

As we have made every effort to respect our Constitution in the past, I am hopeful and confident that we will strive to do the same in the future. In my capacity as president, I swore that I would defend the constitution, because it is the foundation of our country.

Let us run the country by consensus. I stress this, because when people sit down together and want their affairs to run smoothly, they should reach a consensus. After you have agreed on the guidelines to be followed, you adhere to them. If you realize that some of the guidelines are not beneficial at a certain moment in time, you amend them; you do not abrogate them.

Another thing I want to say is that we have elections this year. We have our election guidelines, although it is said that this will be the first time that the election (?will be slightly different). This is because in the past we only elected the president of the republic. We used to sit down and propose a candidate for the presidency, who would then be voted for by the citizens.

It is not true that we lacked guidelines: We had them. But what do we do this time? Should we change the guidelines? We see no reason to change them. We will do the same thing. We will use the same guidelines. We will sit down and agree on one name. The difference this time will be that it will be a new name. But we will sit down and agree on a name. [Laughter] We will agree on whomto nominate as the presidential candidate.

This time we will be electing two presidents. We will be nominating candidates for both the president of Zanzibar and the president of the United Republic. We should ponder that. It should remain in your heads, because when our leaders sit down they are expected to nominate two leaders: one for the post of president of Zanzibar. What we do not know is whether they will nominate the incumbent or a different one. I do not know whether he wants to serve a third or a fourth term. That we do not know. [Applause] We do not know, but it is open. The opportunity is wide open.

We will then nominate the candidate for president of the United Republic. On the president of the United Republic,we do not know [words indistinct]. Honestly, I do not know. [Laughter] Why should I know? I, the president, how would I know?

We do not have, and neither do we want, to adopt guidelines which we are being pressed to adopt. It is not my intention for us to initiate and promote a system under which the outgoing president selects the incoming president. No, it would not be helpful.

The very last thing, my brothers, is that I have been very lucky during the period in which the people of Tanzania gave me the opportunity to lead them. [Words indistinct] Tanzanians, both on the mainland and the islands, have always wanted me to continue leading them. Not once have I heard — maybe you, my colleagues, heard of it and decided not to tell me — that there was a person seeking my post. [Laughter] Never.

Once again I thank my brothers for their assistance. We accomplished what we could and I hope that when my successor takes over from me we will accord him the same assistance.

Speaks to Parliament

EA292044 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam -- President Nyerere has pledged to continue to work for the nation and all the people with an open heart and all his abilities after retiring from the presidency toward the end of this year.

Addressing parliament in Dar es Salaam this evening, Mwalimu said that as party chairman he would respect the new president who will be constitutionally elected. He also said he would continue to assist in maintaining the policy of socialism and self-reliance, and now that firm foundations for internal policy had been laid, he could hand over power to the new president without any worry.

President Nyerere, who outlined Tanzania's achievements and problems since independence, said the problems did not spring from the policy of socialism and self-reliance, but that this policy constitutes the weapon with which to combat the problems that arise due to the poor state of the world economy.

Mwalimu underscored some of the major achievements during that period, such as primary education for all school-aged children and the increase of health services, as well as various other forms of services, such as electricity and clean water, and the expansion of the industrial sector.

He urged Tanzanians throughout the country to increase production in the various sectors, especially in the growing of food and cash crops, to enable the nation to be self-sufficient in food and other essential needs annually. He said the present method of farming must be changed by taking into account better farming methods, especially by the better use of manure and fertilizers. He stressed the importance of using hand manipulated and ox-drawn plows in farming, as well the provision to farmers of simple milling machines to grind cereals into flour. He also pointed out that need for better land use and afforestation.

Mwalimu called on Tanzanians to foster unity by protecting equality and combating the bribery and corruption that had emerged during the period of hardship.

Mwalimu paid tribute to all friendly countries that had given aid and continue to do so, which had helped in building our country.

He said Tanzania would continue to support the United Nations and the OAU and cooperate with member states of the Nonaligned Movement in seeking an equitable international economic order.

UGANDA

Further on Coup Aftermath, New Government

Tito Okello Sworn In

AB291500 Paris AFP in English 1431 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Exceprt] Kampala, July 29, (AFP) — Uganda's Army Commander General Tito Okello was sworn in today as head of state and chairman of a new military council, two days after the overthrow Saturday of President Milton Obote.

Gen. Okello, 71 [as received], arrived for the ceremony, held in the open air in front of the building of the suspended parliament, in general's battledress and a camouflage helmet. He was sworn in as head of state by Judge Saul Musoke of the Ugandan Court of Appeals, flanked by the Northern Brigade Commander Bazilio Olara Okello (no relation), whose troops spearheaded the military takeover.

In a brief inaugural speech, Gen. Okello promised to hold general elections soon and said that Ugandans would have a government of their choice within 12 months.

The ceremony was attended by the leader of the main parliamentary opposition group under Mr. Obote, the Democratic Party, Paul Semogerere, and several other members of the suspended parliament. These included members of Mr. Oboto's Uganda

People's Congress (UPC) Party, including a deputy minister for transport in the ousted regime, Joshua Akol. The deputy secretary general of the UPC, Ben Ochaya Lakidi, also attended the ceremony. Party Secretary-General, John Lumuliza Kirunda, who was also internal affairs minister, fled the country on Saturday with Mr. Obote.

The gunfire which had echoed around Kampala since Saturday morning's coup had virtually ceased by the time Gen. Okello was sworn in. The brief swearing-in ceremony was mostly taken up by prayers from Church of Uganda Bishop Mesaeri Kawuma.

Okello Speech

EA301052 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] The chairman of the military council, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has explained that the army took over power last weekend for the sake of peace, stability, and full reconciliation. Speaking in Kampala after being sworn in as head of state, Gen Tito Okello Lutwa told Ugandans that his service to the country in this capacity will be short and they will elect a government of their own choice after 12 months.

He said that Saturday 27th of July 1985 was a memorable day for the Ugandans who sacrificed their blood and lives to displace the murderous dictator in 1979 because on that day again they took up arms and drove out of power the government of Obote, yet another dictator that had caused untold suffering to Ugandans. He stressed the new leaders believed that the will of the people is the basis of government but under Obote's government there would have been no free and fair elections.

Addressing a group of dignitaries, including judges of the high court and religious leaders at the International Conference Center shortly after being sworn in, Gen Tito Okello said former President Obote overthrew himself by inciting the army to fight against each other and by creating tribal friction among the army.

He said Dr Obote lost control of himself and forgot what he had been elected to do by misusing his office as president and instead started dividing the army.

Stressing that it was him who was to organize the army as commander, the chairman of the Military Council and head of state revealed that Obote trusted young confusing elements, like Smith Opon Acak and Lieutenant Ogole. Smith Opon Acak, the general said, was committed to Amin's regime of murder and terror which he served faithfully until 1977. Gen Okello said for the last few weeks Obote had been using Smith Opon Acak and Ogole by bringing lots of soldiers to Kampala to fight and imaginary enemy. On discovering that there was no enemy to fight and that they were being misled, the soldiers decided to remove him. He said that Obote should have known that a government without the soldiers' support cannot stand.

Gen Tito Okello emphasized that it was wrong for Obote to encourage a tribal war between the Langi and Acholi or any other tribes as these were the same people.

Condemning acts of division, Gen Okello asked Dr Obote to come and answer for the crimes he committed to the people of Uganda. He said that Ugandans have the right to demand Obote to return and answer for his mistakes.

The chairman of the military council condemned looting and said the council will see to it that random shooting is brought to an end. He appealed to the military personnel to protect the lives and property of civilians and have respect for them while on duty.

Gen Tito Okello Lutwa pledged the total commitment of the council in ensuring that peace and unity prevails in Kampala and all corners of Uganda. He (?therefore) appealed to all Ugandans to unite and work together to bring permanent peace to their motherland.

DPRK Army Instructors Rounded Up

AB291458 Paris AFP in English 1455 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Kampala, July 29 (AFP) — More than 150 North Korean Army and police instructors who had been training Ugandan troops under President Milton Obote have been rounded up by the military authorities who seized power Saturday, a reliable source said here today.

The source added that Chris Rwakasisi, Mr Obote's powerful minister of state for security, had been arrested at Jinja in eastern Uganda and was being held there.

Most of the North Korean instructors had been training the Ugandan Army in counter-insurgency operations.

A junior North Korean Embassy official attended today's swearing-in of General Tito Okello as Uganda's new head of state, but did not appear to speak with any high-ranking official.

Security Forces Told To Report

EA300925 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0846 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] The following is a special announcement: The following people must report immediately to senior police officers mess, Kampala: one — presidential escort unit; two — NASA [National Security Agency]; three — military intelligence and security. They should register as they reach the mentioned place, and (Eddy Rujumba) should report to Lieutenant (Otiku's) residence after hearing this announcement.

Permanent Secretaries Summoned

EA301032 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1011 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Brigadier Bazilio Olara Okello, on behalf of the military council, would like to meet all permanent secretaries today, 30 July, 1985 at 4 p.m. at the Uganda International Conference Center Committee Room B without fail.

Possible Council Members Named

AB301035 Paris AFP in English 1012 GMT 30 Jul 85

[By Mujyusa Jengo]

[Text] Kampala, July 30 (AFP) — Tens of thousands of Ugandans flocked into central Kampala this morning to gape at the destruction caused by looters at the weekend following Saturday's military coup. Banks and government offices remained closed, although office blocks and factories were spared by the looters.

The new head of state, General Tito Okello, said the people of Uganda had the right to ask deposed President Milton Obote to come and answer for his crimes and mistakes. Gen. Okello, who is also chairman of the ruling military council formed yesterday, condemned the looting, called for discipline among soldiers and respect for civilians, Uganda radio said last night.

The shooting in Kampala had almost died down this morning. A few roadblocks remain in the streets but soldiers at these points only look at vehicles and pedestrians pass without identity checks. Almost all the commuters who came to Kampala this morning had to walk from their homes as public transport has not yet resumed and both the main bus and taxi terminal are empty.

It will probably be days before the banks and government offices resume normal working.

Reports said this morning that the French, United States and British Embassies in Kampala were planning a convoy to Nairobi tomorrow for some non-essential diplomatic staff and their families.

Members of the ruling military council have not been announced yet, but Uganda radio said last night that the new head of state would be meeting coup leader Brigadier Bazilio Olara Okello, Colonel Wilson Toko, Colonel Zeddi Maruru, Lieutenant-Colonel Nanyumba, Colonel Fred Okecho and Colonel Nyiero, along with two civilians, Salim Saleh and Justin Okoth, a lawyer. It is believed that these could be members of the new military council, with Mr. Saleh probably representing Yoweri Museveni, leader of the rebel National Resistance Army, and Mr. Okoth acting as secretary to the council.

Nothing has been announced about the prime minister, but Democratic Party leader Paul Semogerere has been mentioned as a possible candidate.

Situation 'Calmer'

LD291827 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Kampala -- Radio Uganda has announced that the commander of that country's armed forces, Lieutenant General Tito Okello, has been sworn in as leader of that country and chairman of the military council which is ruling the country following the overthrow of the government of President Milton Obote last Saturday. The Radio Uganda announcement said Lt Gen Okello, who is 65 years old [as heard] will lead that country for a period of 1 year before elections are held to elect a civilian government. The new military leader will appoint a prime minister who will form a new government. Until then, permanent secretaries will run the ministries where they worked before obote's government was toppled.

Radio Uganda said the curfew imposed last Saturday will continue to be in force. However, it has called on civilians to return to work and for shops and markets to reopen.

Other reports from Kampala say the situation in the city is calmer after 2 days of looting and sporadic gunfire. Armed soldiers are patrolling the city (?and there are reports) that looting is continuing, while some shops have been destroyed by rockets. The borders and Entebbe Airport remain closed.

However, according to the reports, hundreds of people have been crossing the border into Kenya where former President Obote is said to have fled.

BBC Report

MB291749 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 29 Jul 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" Progam]

[Text] Major General Tito Okello has been sworn in today as Uganda's new head of state, following the weekend coup that once again toppled President Obote. After the coup, soldiers went on the rampage in Kampala and there was widespread looting and harassment of civilians. Gen Okello heads a military council. It is expected that an executive prime minister will be appointed. In the meantime, the day-to-day running of ministries is in the hands of permanent secretaries. On the line to Kampala, Robin White asked (Henry Gombwea) what Gen Okello had said at his swearing in:

[(Gombwea)] He said that last Saturday, the 27th, when the army took over was a very memorable day. He said his capacity as head of state will be a brief one only to prepare for a free and fair election that willbe held in about 12 month's time.

[White] Now, I gather that the leader of the opposition, Paul Semogerere, was at today's ceremony?

[(Gombwea)] Yes, he was here at the ceremony. He told me that he had just drove in from Masaka where he had stopped after hearing of the coup. I asked him his comments about the new regime, but he said now that he is here he has to wait and he didn't want to comment on anything.

[White] But you imagine that he supports the new regime because he was atthe ceremony.

[(Gombwea)] Before Gen Okello came for the swearing-in ceremony, Semogerere looked very, very happy and jovial. He shook hands with everybody and was smiling and laughing and joking to journalists.

[White] Now, who else was the ceremony, of importance?

[(Gombwea)] Apart from the DP's [Democratic Party] former MP's, who were with their leader, there was a minister in the Obote government, Dr Moses Apiliga. He was the minister for supplies. He came in a car which was guarded by a soldier, but then as he (?walked) up the steps he wasn't given a seat. He had to stand up just like all the former MP's did.

[White] Now, what about the former vice president, Paulo Muwanga, who, I understand, hasn't fled the country. He is still in Kampala. What is he doing?

[(Gombwea)] As far as I know and as far as the questions I ahve asked around, former Vice President Muwanga is still free and safe in his (Kololo) house.

[White] Does that mean that he was in the know about the coup?

[(Gombwea)] As far as my knowledge is concerned, as far as I know, and as far as I see these things, I wouldn't rule that out.

[White] Now, there is to be an executive prime minister appointed. Do you know who that is likely to be?

[(Gombwea)] I can guess that it might be Paulo Muwanga, but then if it is not it might be Yoweri Museveni, but I don't give him very much chance, that one.

[White] Now, what about Yoweri Museveni and his guerrillas. There have been reports that they were just on the outskirts of Kampala before the coup. Now, what has happened to all these people?

[(Gombwea)] I have heard about those reports. This morning I rang the command post of the new regime, the senior police officers' mess, and I was told by an officer there that they have welcomed everybody and Yoweri Museveni's guerrillas are free to come and join them and that they have also called Yoweri Museveni to come and join them because there is no reason now to fight a guerrilla war because Obote is gone. So, I think Yoweri Museveni's men might be around the capital or might be right inside the capital.

[White] To the best of your knowledge,has in fact the guerrilla war now stopped?

[(Gombwea)] I think it will stop. I had a chance to talk to Yoweri Museveni myself on the phone in his home in Goteborg, Sweden, and he said that he is happy that Obote regime is gone and he is very willing to come and join the new administration. He even told me that he is going to come here without any condition at all. I asked him when he thinks he is really going to come and heanswered that he was still in contact with the new regime to know about what exact date he will be coming.

[White] Now, presumably there must have been some people in the army who continued to support Dr Obote. Now, what has happened to those soldiers?

[(Gombwea)] You see, I was looking at all the army officers here and, you know, during the swearing in ceremony, but all those I saw — most of them here were colonels from the Baganda tribe, from the (?Andole) tribe, from the Basoga tribe, from the tribes in eastern Uganda, but I can assure you that there was no Langi soldier there.

[White] Does that mean they have all been arrested, or what has happened to them?

[(Gombwea)] Most likely that most of them have been arrested?

[White] Have some of them been killed, do you think? I mean was there any resistance at all from them?

[(Gombwea)] I was told that there was some kind of resistance at Makindye military barracks, but up to this moment I can't say whether anybody was killed there.

[White] Now, what is the state of Kampala today after all the looting that took place over the weekend?

[(Gombwea)] There is a lot of rubbish everywhere. There are abandoned cars on the streets. Almost all shops have been looted. I talked to an Asian this morning who had a shop on Uganda House, and he said he had lost about 400 million Ugandan shillings and that his life was completely lost. He has lost everything and looked even like somebody who wants to cry because he said he had lost everything. He didn't know where to start. And I would say the life seemed to come back to normal a bit this morning because several people came up to the streets, walked into the town, looked into the looted shops, walked back to their homes. Now they can walk freely, but generally Kampala is not really very safe to walk, you know, and most people have gone back to their homes.

[White] People are frightened of the army still, are they?

[(Gombwea)] Oh yes, they are, they are.

[White] I gather that there are still some dead bodies lying around on the streets.

[(Gombwea)] I saw three. One of them was on Kampala Road, near Uganda House, the other one was on (William) Street and the other one was on the (Merembi) Road. Those were all, I think, of people who were trying to loot shoops.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Joint Commission With DPRK Holds Talks

Kolingba Meets DPRK Official

AB261446 Bangui Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Yesterday at the Renaissance Palace, the head of state, General Andre-Dieudonne Kolingba, granted audience to the North Korean external economic affairs vice minister who delivered him a personal message from President Kim Il-song. Mr Om Tok-hwan is the head of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea delegation, currently in Bangui to attend the working session of the DPRK-CAR mixed commission.

Session Ends

AB281035 Bangui Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] The CAR-North Korean Joint Commission ended its 4-day deliberations in the CAR capital yesterday afternoon. Just like the opening session, the closing ceremony was chaired by the CAR foreign minister, Second Lieutenant Clement Michel Nga Gnii-Voueto. The closing session was marked by the signing of documents which were drawn up by experts of the two delegations. The final communique marking the end of the session was read by (Sisano Bernard), CAR's roving ambassador at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. The communique mentions the outcome of the visit of the North Korean delegation and the discussions that the head of the North Korean delegation held with the head of state, His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, and with some members of the Military Committee for National Recovery.

The leader of the North Korean delegation, Om Tok-hwan, expressed satisfaction with the deliberations of the first session of the CAR-DPRK Joint Commission, and said the two parties shared identical viewpoints on all topics discussed.

On his part, 2d Lt Clement Michel Nga Gnii-Voueto said he was satisfied with the spirit of consultation and friendship which reigned throughout the deliberations of the first session of the CAR-DPRK Joint Commission. The CAR foreign minister, in his address, pointed out that this first session (?was aimed at),quote, looking for ways and means to strengthen the cooperation existing between the CAR and the DPRK, unquote.

CHAD

Minister Abdeldjalil Leaves for U.S. Visit

AB291325 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
200 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] At the invitation of the American people and government, minister of natural calamities, Taher Abdeldjalil, left Ndjamena this morning at 0200 for the United States for an important sensitization visit. Minister Abdeldjalil is accompanied by the chairman of the Chadian Transport Owners Association, CTT, Sale Kalifa, the director of fight against natural calamities, Moktar Baba, and the CTT managing director, (Boka Taib).

During his visit to the United States, Minister Abdeldjalil and his entourage will visit 7 out of the 51 states [as heard] composing the United States. The purpose of the Chadian delegation'svisit is to sensitize the American people to the drought situation and the transportation problem facing our country.

This year in fact, the government of the Third Republic is facing transportation problems concerning the evacuation of food items to the needy people in the interior. The food items sent to our country by the international community acutally reach Ndjamena but unfortuantely the big problem is transportation. With floods here and there throughout all the prefectures, it has become difficult to haul food items to the needy people by road. The situation is so serious that Taher Abdeldjalil last Tuesday called on the representatives of the international organizations to examine urgent ways and means to deal with the problem with their organizations. Right now, the only solution to the problem is airlifting the food items to the needy people.

Conditions in 'Occupied Zone' Described

AB281430 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Twelve Chadians have just put the Libyan executioners in the occupied zone off their guard and decided to rejoin the government's ranks. It was thanks to the recent rains that fell on (Beute) region that the 12 fellow countrymen, who were suffering under Libyan barbarism, decided to try their luck. They are: Moussa Kawaf, Tamal Djeli Soumail, Sakir Amadan, Youssouf Abdelaziz, Haroun Barka Yacoub, Mahamat Abdela Moussa, Bichar Arakit, Oumar Issa Adoum, Guidi Sidi, Azen Adjon, Mahamat Abakar, and Tchonai Chicaya. They are among us today and we talked with them in the studio of the national radio station of Chad. What they told us confirms what we had feared; that is, the continued reinforcement of the Libyan positions in the (Beute) region, the deportation of valid Chadians to Libya, and their replacement in the region by Libyan nationals. They also briefed us on the suffering of the inhabitants in the occupied zones and added that all Chadians living in the occupied zone of the country look forward to leaving there because they have understood that cooperating with Libyans will only further strengthen Tripoli's hold on Chadian territory.

The 12 nationalists, who have decided to rejoin the big Chadian family, further stated that the living conditions in the occupied zone are difficult, very difficult, and that distances are vast and the Libyans take drastic measures to discourage any escape attempt. They also said that whenever any escape attempt is uncovered by the Libyan troops, those involved are killed.

Furthermore, they said, the Libyans continue to reinforce their positions and keep [word indistinct] the Chadians away from the military bases in Fada, Ougnanga, Gouro, or Faya. What is sure, they also said, is that large quantities of sophisticated weapons are stocked at each of those localities. The civilian population is ransomed day and night and is not authorized to move about unless permission is granted by the Libyans. The Libyans are the ones who decide everything and have changed the educational establishments into places from which Al-Qadhdhafi's follies are broadcast, while the Libyan flag waves over all the buildings, (?the 12 nationalists pointed out). Anyway, the Libyanization of the country continues with the arrival of large number of Libyans who loot and kill everything including (?human beings) and livestock in the occupied zone.

Finally, by rejoining the government's ranks, the fellow countrymen (?who have just fled) the enemy's side affirm that they decided to do so because they have understood the appeal for national reconciliation launched by the president of the republic, El Hadj Hissein Habre, and because their conscience has told them to join the other Chadians to combat Chad's vowed enemy, which is Libya. They have also launched an appeal to those of our brothers still in the occupied zone to emulate their example and rejoin the government's side because, they said, by (?unduly) occupying Chadian territory is seriously defying the patriotic conscience of each of us.

GUNT Unity Restored After Brazzaville Meeting

AB291420 Paris AFP in French 1205 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 28 Jul (AFP) — The Chadian Transitional National Union Government (GUNT, pro-Libyan) has affirmed that it has restored unity within its fold after 10-days of negotiations in Brazzaville between the factions opposed to President Hissein Habre, without, however, succeeding in rallying its chief of defense staff, General Negue Djebril Djogo.

All the GUNT's factions met under the auspices of the Congo in an effort to find a way to form a common front for possible reconciliation conference with Mr Habre. "The Congo has remained very prudent" after these preliminary contacts, it was learned from a very reliable Congolese source, and "at this stage, it does not want to pass any concrete judgment on the outcome of the meeting or interfere in the discussions between Chadians."

According to GUNT Information Minister Abderahmane Hamdane, several elements, who had broken off from the GUNT, approved a declaration "putting an end to their differences with it": that is Faccho Halaam and Moussa Medela — whose rally of Popular Forces (RFP), founded in Ouagadougou, is said to have been dissolved —, Mahamat Abba Said — chief of the "First Army" —, and Colonel Abdelkader Kamougue — a southerner —, still GUNT deputy chairman, whose opinions are diametrically opposed to Minister Hamdane's.

In the declaration, which was only signed by GUNT Chairman Goukouni Oueddei, the representatives of those various factions "decide to achieve and strengthen unity within the GUNT, and thus put an end to the differences that have undermined its cohesion". They also pledge to favor seeking a peaceful solution to the Chadian problem", according to this text which calls on France to stop interfering in the conflict without, however, mentioning the role played by Libya, which was represented by an important delegation in Brazzaville according to Chadian sources.

"The only two sides involved in the conflict, that is the GUNT and Ndjamena, have clearly emerged now," Mr Hamdane affirms, according to whom a "period of political confusion" within the GUNT is gone. This text, however, does not include the fundamental problems dividing those opposed to the Ndjamena government. Thus, — concerning the conditions necessary for negotiation with Mr Habre — according to Mr Hamdane, it is still out of the question to meet with Mr Habre "as Chad's president", while Col Kamougue, according to reliable sources, has agreed to meet him in early July in Libreville without taking into account this question of protocol.

The GUNT is also divided over the lot to be reserved for the leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR), Acheikh Ibn Oumar, detained since November after breaking off from Goukouni and Tripoli. Some say he may be released while others give the assurance that no "leniency will be taken concerning him."

Furthermore, no agreement was reached with Gen Negue Djibril Djogo, 53, who tries to appear as the leader of a "third force" and whom Mr Hamdane, hinting at France, considers as "manipulated from abroad". Gen Djogo, who founded a front in Paris in Afril with several southern factions, that is the Democratic Front of Chad, says he is "disappointed by the lack of progress of the GUNT. He accuses the GUNT of not recognizing the existence of a "de facto authority" in Ndjamena, and says he is ready to meet with President Habre.

Declaration Issued

AB292100 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 29 Jul 85

["Declaration" of the Transitional National Union Government issued in Brazzaville on 23 July following a meeting of the "signatories to the Lagos Accord"]

[Text] After analyzing the political situation prevailing in Chad and the external impact on this situation, considering that the turn taken by the Chadian conflict runs the risk of upsetting and compromising the very existence of Chad as a state, considering that the division within the GUNT constitutes it major weakness and enables the Ndjamena group to calmly continue its policy of (?extortion) and repression of Chadian masses, considering that national unity remains presently the most preoccupying and decisive issue, the signatories to the Lagos Accord, meeting in Brazzaville 20-23 July 1985, decide to achieve and strengthen the unity of the GUNT thus ending the dissensions that have undermined its cause, undertake to encourage the search for a peaceful solution through negotiations of the Chadian problem, reiterate their support for the efforts of the Government of the Republic of Congo and its president, His Excellency Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, specifically mandated by the OAU, exhort all African countries to work within the framework of the relevant resolutions of the OAU, and invite France to stop its interference in the Chadian conflict.

Issued in Brazzaville on 23 July 1985.

CDR Spokesman Says Libyans Behind Meeting

LD261719 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Several factions of the Chadian opposition met at Brazzaville 20-23 July to try and put an end to their differences. Notably, two heads of factions did not sign the Brazzaville agreement. One was General Djogo, president of the Chad Democratic Front [FDT] and former head of chief of staff of the GUNT Armed Forces; Gen Djogo took part in the discussions but he did not want to be reintegrated within this same GUNT. The second big absentee was the Democratic Revolutionary Council [CDR], the main opposition force headed by Mr Acheikh ibn Oumar, who is still held captive by the Libyans. Thiam Tidjani, CDR spokesman, spoke to Patrice Biancone about his position vis-a-vis the Brazzaville meeting:

[Tidjani] (?We the) CDR are not in the GUNT, we are not committed by the signing of (?an agreement) excluding the CDR.

[Reporter] In your opinion, are the Libyans behind this meeting?

[Tidjani] There is no doubt about it.

[Reporter] What is their objective?

[Tidjani] (?Feeling that) Mr Goukouni is isolated, the Libyans are now trying to create a fiction, to create a GUNT (?to their taste), which we, the CDR, reject en masse.

Military Chief Refutes Remarks

LD291817 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] While the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] seems to be returning to a certain unity, dissensions are appearing on the side of the Democratic Revolutionary Council [CDR], which is nevertheless one of the main components of the GUNT. A few days ago the CDR spokesman Thiam Tidjani explained here that the GUNT was merely a fiction and this has attracted a violent retort from Rakhis Manani, the military chief of the CDR. Rakhis Manani is speaking from Tripoli:

[Begin recording] The officers, noncommissioned officers, and men of the ranks in the CDR are part of the GUNT National Liberation Army. Second, we inform the nation and the world that the CDR is one and indivisible and united by components from the National Council of Liberation and the GUNT. Third, Acheikh ibn Oumar is indeed being held by fighters of the National Liberation Army and not by the Libyans. Fourth, we invite friendly countries, international organizations, and the media to no longer take account of the statements by (?mistaken) individuals who claim to speak on behalf of our CDR national movement [words indistinct]. [End recording]

Bardai Radio Reports Goukouni Arrives in Tripoli

AB292140 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] After participating in Brazzaville in the salutary talks between the various political groups comprising the Transitional National Union Government and after staying in Cotonou in the People's Republic of Benin, Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei continued his trip to Tripoli where he arrived last Friday.

CONGO

President Receives Zairian Foreign Affairs Aide

AB291940 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1810 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 29 Jul (AZAP) — President Denis Sassou Nguesso of the People's Republic of Congo today received in audience Citizen Mokolo wa Mpombo, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, who delivered to him a written message from MPR founding chairman and Zairian President Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

After the audience, Citizen Mokolo told the press that he and his Congolese counterpart, Antoine Ndinga Oba, submitted to President Nguesso a report on the deliberations of the grand Zairian-Congolese Joint Commission which took place in Brazzaville on 26 and 27 July.

This grand joint commission, the Zairian statesman said, constitutes a [words indistinct] which enables the two peoples, who are compelled to live together, to maintain their bonds of cooperation.

Citizen Mokolo also condemned the system of apartheid in South Africa and hoped that Africa would come together under the OAU to adopt a common stand on the issue. He went on to explain that although Zaire has presently suspended its participation in the OAU, it remains a full member of the pan-African organization.

On the issue of Namibia's independence, the state commissioner said this situation must be redressed at the level of the OAU and the nonaligned countries.

After his visit with the Congolese president, Citizen Mokolo also visited the installations of the African Records Industry (IAD). He was taken round by the managing director of the company, Jean Bounganu. In the company's visitors book, Citizen Mokolo wrote: This visit has given me the opportunity to discover a precious instrument of cultural exchange between Zaire and Congo — two brotherly countries that share the same cultural identity. May the IAD contribute to the integration of the Central African subregion.

Established in 1982 with an investment of 3.8 million CFA francs, the IAD employs some 44 people. Citizen Ikolo Mboloko, Zaire's ambassador to Congo, was present at the audience and also took part in the visit to the IAD.

GABON

Guinean Government Official Begins Visit

AB262132 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1900 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Jean-Claude Diallo, Guinean secretary of state [title as heard] for Guineans abroad, who is paying his second visit to the Gabonese capital in less than 3 months, arrived in Libreville today within the framework of a tour he began in West Africa.

RWANDA

1985-86 Exchange Agreements Signed With USSR

EA261302 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Francois Ngarukiyintwali, and the Soviet ambassador to Rwanda, Mr Gennadiy Rykov, today signed an agreement on bilateral cultural and scientific exchanges for the 1985-86 period.

Under this agreement and in accordance with the cultural and scientific cooperation protocol singed by the two sides on 5 May (?1966) in Moscow, the USSR will grant scholarships for general studies and professional training to Rwandan nationals and will send lecturers to the Rwanda National University and teachers to secondary schools in the framework of technical assistance.

The cultural and scientific exchange plan will also include the continuation of exchanging delegations between the two countries, notably in the field of (?arts) as well as to show the cultural heritage of each partner.

ZAIRE

Gabonese President Bongo Arrives on Visit

AB280924 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1620 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 27 Jul (AZAP) — At 1430 on Saturday, President Omar Bongo of Gabon arrived at Gbadolite, where he will hold talks with his Zairian counterpart on issues on common interest. These talks will help to further examine and complete issues which were at the center of the talks the two heads of state held this week on the occasion of President Mobutu's visit to Libreville.

In the Gabonese capital, Presidents Bongo and Mobutu thoroughly examined the best ways and means to reactivate bilateral cooperation. In this regard, the two leaders took a number of practical steps that will be supplemented on the occasion of the Gabonese president's visit to the main town of North Oubangui subregion this weekend. Presidents Bongo and Mobutu also examined the situation prevailing in Central Africa and on the continent with a view to seek ways and means likely to help eliminate the evils confronting Africa. Concerning Chad, they reaffirmed their support to the efforts being made by Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso toward organizing a national reconciliation conference of all Chadians.

Concerning economic problems, the two heads of state stated that they adhered to the resolutions of the recent OAU summit. However, they expressed reservation as to the real desire of African leaders in general to implement them. And yet, African people continue to hope that the major problem engendered by the persistent world crisis will be solved as soon as possible for the happiness of the majority, if not of all.

Mr and Mrs Bongo were welcomed upon their arrival at Gbadolite by the Zairian presidential couple.

Mobutu Discusses Economic Issues, IMF Accord

AB300700 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1850 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 29 Jul (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, has granted a major interview to *L'ENTREPRENEUR*, periodical of the National Association of Zairian Enterprises [ANEZA].

Marshal Mobutu discussed our country's current economic problems and also briefly reviewed the political situation in some African countries, notably Chad and Sudan. The idea of the league of black African states was also raised by President Mobutu, who said the creation of such a league does not compromise Arab-African cooperation.

National economic issues took up a greater part of this interview. The genesis of the program of redress launched in 1983, the letter of intent addressed to the IMF, industrial integration, the establishment of a state holding corporation, the improvement of our trade balance, and the situation of small- and medium-sized enterprises were all reviewed by the head of state, who, with a sincere realism, admitted that in spite of the progress made, our country continues to be confronted with structural and financial difficulties.

The establishment of a program of redress, the head of state said, brought about the need for a fundamental reform in the exchange system which has enabled the functioning of a floating rate based on the interbank foreign exchange market.

The simplification of the customs tariff structure, the modification of the incentive machinery offered to agricultural and industrial producers, the creation of treasury bonds, the liberalization of agricultural and industrial prices, the purging of public enterprises, and the efforts made in the management of the foreign debt, according to President Mobutu, are some of the reasons for Zaire's success in its program of redress.

Discussing industrial integration, the founding chairman said that this is first of all a problem of mentality. If a Zairian entrepreneur thinks first about the welfare of Zaire before everything else, there will never be any constraints, the head of state stressed, adding: It was to inspire a nationalistic awareness in each of our entrepreneurs that I thought of bringing them all around a table.

The problem of setting up a state holding corporation was raised by the head of state: The option and the need for managing the big state enterprises in accordance with modern principles of management has led to entrusting the major role of running the state enterprise sector to one big state holding corporation to play the leading role of a real trading company.

The recent setting up of the national trading company (SONATRAD) falls within this framework, he pointed out. Commenting on the letter of intent to the IMF, the president of the republic affirmed that that document was nothing but a letter of support for the program mapped out in order to obtain the financial support of this institution in the form of a confirmation for a loan agreement.

This loan, the head of state revealed, is for 162 million in SDR (special drawing rights) over a period of 12 months. The initial installment of the credit, amounting to 30 million SDR, was disbursed last April.

The situation of Zaire's small- and medium-scale enterprises [PME] also engaged the attention of the MPR founding chairman, who deplored the shortcomings of support structures which most PME managers have complained about. He promised that all existing instruments will be renovated and relaunched for the benefit of this category of economic operators. Asked about the deficit in our trade balance, the head of state once again recalled that the problems facing Zaire are structural problems because of the essentially extravert type of economy inherited from Belgium.

Current steps being taken, in particular the reorientation of external aid resources and the efforts to stimulate the export of various available services, will result in the revitalization of our external trade policy.

On the subject of foreign policy, the president of the republic, in answer to a question concerning the Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC), pointed to Zaire's African call for the establishment of subregional economic institutions. The ultimate goal, he added, is to enable member states to attain collective autonomy, raise the living standards of their respective peoples, and increase and maintain their economic stability by coordinating their national policies.

The proposal for the creation of a league of black African states is not directed against the Arabs, said the founding chairman, stressing the need to define a new kind of relationship among Africans. The proposal for the creation of this league is not aimed at dividing the OAU or opposing the Arabs; nor does it rule out our membership in the OAU, the head of state pointed out.

Talking about developments in Chad, President Mobutu described the situation as worrisome, since Libya still continues to occupy the northern part of this country. Asked about the recent coup d'etat in Sudan, the head of state said that we have to wait for further developments, but for palpable political and geographical reasons, we are closely following what is happening in Sudan.

LIBERIA

Head of State's Address on National Day

AB261325 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0815 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Address by Head of State Samuel Doe on National Day; read by National Defense Minister Gray Allison at official ceremony held at Barclay Training Center in Monrovia — live]

[Text] Mr Vice President of the Interim National Assembly [INA]; Mr Deputy Vice Head of State; Mr Speaker; Mr Secretary General and members of the Assembly; Mr Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; Mr Chairman and members of the Military Tribunal; Mr Chairman and members of the Special Elections Commission; Mr Chief of Staff, officers, and members of the Armed Forces of Liberia; Director of the National Police Force and officers of the National Police Force; Your Excellency Mr Doyen and members of the diplomatic corps [short break in transmission]: It is befitting that we give thanks and praise to the Almighty God [break in transmission] and transformed these challenges into opportunities while seeking new inspirations from the determination to rededicate ourselves to the unfinished work which lies ahead. Today as we commemorate this occasion, let me reflect on the vision which inspired men of all ages and the resolve which enabled them to face [word indistinct] odds [words indistinct] in times of storm and the patriotic spirit which provides strong motivation for nationalism. We think today of the vision, faith, courage, and determination of our forbears which enabled them to forge ahead once they had embarked upon a quest for liberty and freedom. While we recognize that the present is determined to a large extent by the past, it is equally true that the present does shape the future. If we are to be part of this challenge, it is our hope that every Liberian will become fully committed to all that is true, good, and beautiful. We must care for and sustain our spirit of national identity and togetherness. We must, as one nation, seek to concretize and make visible monuments of this spirit so that when our people look at them and our born heirs examine them, these monuments will instill the permanence of this spirit. We of this generation are personally responsible to ensure that this our heritage is jealously guarded and transmitted to posterity unimpaired.

Our struggle as a nation began at the time when the forces of colonialism and imperialism were sweeping across Africa; a time when to stand alone was considered an affront to international diplomacy and a stand devoid of political wisdom. Thanks be to God, our nation was able to survive then and to continue [words indistinct] into this day in the face of many adversities. The events of history continue to move orderly and progressively on the [words indistinct] which today characterize the 20th century. [Passage indistinct] This 20th century has been an era of great and unprecedented material progress and unparalleled intellectual achievement; considerable advance in science and technology has transformed the world and given man [words indistinct] over all forces of nature. But despite his misery, man has thus created a new spirit within himself that will reform and regenerate him and the society in which he lives and thus make him a new creature, fit and capable to live in the world in safety, security, peace, and happiness. For this to be a reality, man [words indistinct] must acknowledge the source of his intelligence and power — the Almighty God.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, as we celebrate this anniversary of our nationhood, we cannot but reflect with great dismay upon the sufferings and dehumanizing conditions to which our brothers and sisters are being subjected and on the apartheid policy of the racist Government of South Africa. That government's denial of fundamental human rights to its black majority, its repeated violation with impunity of the sovereignty and integrity of the frontline states, and its refusal to grant independence to Namibia continue to be outstanding challenges to the political emancipation of the African Continent.

On the social and economic plane, the problems of permanent drought [words indistinct] and other natural calamities continue to bedevil the will of African nations to achieve development. The recent OAU summit in Addis Ababa spelled out in unmistakable terms the common concern of all states to the problems which plague Africa and the urgent need to resolve them. On this national independence, we call upon those who truly love Africa and are dedicated to the ideals of peace, prosperity, and progress to spare no effort in combining their material and spiritial resources toward the attainment of these objectives. Our present world (?setting) needs to be led by a philosophy that views the universe of man as an organized unit that urges us to transcend our problems and quarrels and that affirms the common humanity and brotherhood of all men. This view will surely help us understand the [word indistinct] of the crises that now confront mankind.

Fellow citizens, consistent with the moral imperative to honor our pledge to the Liberian people, we have ensured that the transition to civilian rule will have substantially taken place before the end of 1985. In this connection, exactly 12 months ago we announced the lifting of the ban on political activities, thus paving the way for party politics. Throughout the constitutional crisis, we have acted in good faith and we shall continue to do so in the days ahead. Thus, as we enter this delicate and final stage in our drive toward democratic government, we must all have the full understanding of the responsibilities imposed by freedom. This period requires absolute discipline and responsible behavior on the part of every citizen. Whether you are a politician, parent, student, worker, or other, it is our responsibility to make Liberia safe for all of us to live. We cannot achieve this if destructive elements engage in acts against the citizens and residents of this country. Accordingly, we shall continue to discourage any attempts directed by character assassination, violence, or the spreading of false information by any individual or group.

We use this opportunity to assure all businesses in Liberia that in the period ahead, the government will fully protect them against harassment, intimidation, and any form of interference. Businesses are therefore urged to conduct their activities as usual without fear.

Fellow citizens, this administration has maintained a commitment for the development of this country and has, within its means, endeavored to provide basic meaningful services to all of our people. Consistent with this commitment, we had the occasion yesterday to dedicate the first communal home of our national police force. [Applause] It is our hope that this facility will enhance the services of the police force for our citizens and residents. We also look forward for the time when our men and women of the Armed Forces of Liberia will be beneficiaries of similar facilities. [Applause]

As we have repeatedly said, these are indeed difficult times for our nation. But this is our country and ours it is to develop. And the only way in which we can develop this country is when everywhere, everyone, man, woman, boy, or girl becomes dedicated to the national cause and engages in hard work. Service, loyalty, and national consciousness are indispensable in our pursuit of building a lasting democracy.

It is our selfless personal sacrifice in the national interest that shows patriotism.

It is our work and honest toil that demonstrate honor and the dignity of manhood. It is good-neighborliness that spells the (?good-willed) brotherhood. On this independence day, when we pledge anew our allegiance to our nation, we remember with gratitude all friendly nations and governments that have assisted us in various forms over the years.

Your Excellency, Mr Doyen, and gentlemen of the diplomatic corps, I extend to you our deep appreciation for your most cordial expressions of good will and friendship, which you have so graciously made concerning our nation. I request that each of you, Your Excellencies, be good enough to convey to your respective heads of state and government our renewed assurances of friendship, good will, mutual understanding, and cooperation.

Finally, fellow citizens, let us draw inspiration from Isaiah's belief. According to this belief, on seeing the shooting stars (?striking) in the light sky, one must hurry to make a knot in his handkerchief or any clothing material at hand. Doing this, Isaiah means we can expect a good fortune; sometimes opportunities that can make us great as a nation, or as individual persons, come along like a shooting star. We must be alive and quick to see them, Isaiah notes, before the shooting star disappears. If our nation is to achieve her national objective, we must renew our efforts and act now, aware that the way of building a successful democracy is for each individual to act as a personal trustee of the rest. You owe it to yourselves and your country to accept your role in this national scheme of things, resolved to play a noble part so that our nation may grow from strength to strength now and in generations to come.

My fellow citizens, I am convinced that God established this nation for a purpose. He has guided our path, directed our actions, protected the state, and brought us safely until this day. Surely, we believe he will continue to protect us as a nation and as a people. We must on this occasion therefore express our gratitude to the vice president of the Interim National Assembly and members of the Assembly, the chief of staff and members of the Amed Forces of Liberia, the director of the National Police Force and members of the National Police Force, the entire security network of the Republic of Liberia, who have faithfully stood by us and labor in the interest of the nation. We also wish to thank all our people who have responded favorably to our programs and appeals to give sacrificial services to develop this nation for us and for our children.

We today reaffirm our commitment to the path of ushering in a Liberian society that will truly embody the ideals of equality, liberty, dignity, self-determination, and national identity which motivated the founding of this nation 138 years ago. May God continue to bless the work of our hands and save the state. Thank you. [Applause]

NIGER

Ide Oumarou Hosts Reception for U.S., PRC Envoys

AB271255 Niamey Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Their Excellencies William Casey,Jr and Wang Yupei, U.S. and PRC ambassadors to Niger, respectively, will leave our country shortly. On this occasion, Ide Oumarou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, hosted a reception in their honor yesterday evening.

Foreign Affairs Minister Oumarou expressed satisfaction with the excellent relations his country has maintained with the United States in the mutual interest of our two peoples. At the end of the reception, the two diplomats were made commanders of the National Order of Niger.

In his reply, the U.S. ambassador to Niger, His Excellency William Casey, Jr, reaffirmed the support of the United States and of the American people for the Niger people and for their leadership in the accomplishment of their development task. The U.S. ambassador, on behalf his government, further congratulated Ide Oumarou on his election as OAU secretary general.

After thanking the Niger authorities for their attention toward his country, the Chinese ambassador said that the Niger people are full of the will to progress and also have the necessary imagination to conceive a better future. His Excellency Wang Yupei did not fail to congratulate the Niger people and their leadership for the election of Ide Oumarou as OAU secretary general.

NIGERIA

Commentary Criticizes IMF Conditions for Loan

AB271205 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The International Monetary Fund, IMF, was founded in December 1949. It came into being at the same time as the World Bank. Whereas the World Bank is expected to promote development through its long-term loans and technical advice, the IMF was established principally to act as a balance in the effort to maintain a stable international monetary system. To achieve that objective, the IMF watches currency exchange rates. It helps in short-term loans of between 3 and 5 years on current account transactions.

Nigeria became a member of the Fund in March 1961 and today she has a quota of 850 million in special drawing rights. As the minister of finance explained recently, the IMF usually gives loans to member states under various facilities at its disposal. One of them is the extended fund facility. Under that facility, Nigeria is entitled to borrow between 1.75 billion and 2.14 billion naira from the Fund. Indeed, Nigeria, like any other member of the IMF, could go to the Fund for short-term loans to meet current trade commitments. And since we have never utilized this facility, we have every right to approach the Fund for some loans. Unfortunately, the matter may not be as simple as it sounds. Countries that have benefited from IMF loan facilities will readily confirm that contention. The IMF is more popular today for its bitter pills than for its intrinsic value of its assistance. A Nigerian news magazine aptly described it as a prescription of death for those countries finding their way out of the debt burden.

Now, what are bitter pills? First, the IMF believes that nations get into financial mess because of certain internal policies which to it are inconsistent with prudence in financial management. For that reason, the IMF demands that the borrowing nation must first of all cut down on its expenses. This involves cuts in government recurrent expenditure and removal of subsidies on certain essential commodities like petroleum products and food. Trade liberalization is another prescription by the IMF; that is, a nation in need of IMF loan must open its gates to free movement of goods and services. In other words, a condition for an IMF loan is total removal of all kinds of import restrictions.

The first condition is that the currency of the nation asking for temporary financial relief must be devalued by an unthinkable percentage. This makes our export commodities very cheap and our imports too costly. The borrowing country will now sell her commodities at rock-bottom prices and must pay through her nose to obtain foreign goods. That is a paradox that is difficult to understand.

The problem with these conditions is that the IMF has professional negotiators moving from one part of the world to another trying to force these bitter pills down the throats of nations who require the Fund's financial assistance. Some nations, desperate to secure the loan, have gone ahead to implement the conditions stipulated by the IMF. In many cases, however, the consequences have not been pleasant. Instances of internal resistance to the measures as a result of crushing economic problems arising from them are enough to make a prospective borrower weigh the terms properly.

Nigeria's position on this loan issue is quite consistent. Some of the recommended measures, expecially the one on prudent financial management, may be tolerable to some extent. But it is difficult, as the head of state said, to liberalize trade and devalue and at the same time [words indistinct] as a nation. Also, it is inflationary to remove subsidies on petroleum. So, what is obvious now is that all of IMF conditions as a package may create more problems than the ones we want to solve. It is therefore necessary for the IMF to be a bit flexible, emphasize that Nigeria (?also wants to) meet a prospective borrower at a point convenient for both sides. This is imperative if, indeed, the IMF is generally interested in rescuing its members in temporary balance of payment difficulties.

SENEGAL

Senegambian Parliament Adopts 1985-86 Budget

AB281200 Dakar PANA in French 1143 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Dakar, 27 Jul (APS-SEN/PANA) — We are trying to have a budget that reflects the realities of the Senegambian people. We must show proof of austerity because our states are facing difficulties resulting from the drought and the world crisis, the Senegambian ministers declared in Dakar.

These responses by confederal ministers Djibo Ka (information and telecommunications), Abdoulaye Ndiaye (economic affairs), Souleymane Cisse (finance), as well as the minister delegate for security, were given on Friday afternoon to members of the Senegambian parliament during the examination of the draft budget for the 1985-86 financial year which was fixed at 3,274,047,030 CFA francs and which was adopted by the parliamentarians. Compared to the preceeding budget (3,196,684,670 CFA francs), this budget recorded an increase of 77,362,360 CFA francs in absolute value.

According to the spokesman of the committee, this is a true austerity budget, because the president, in agreement with the vice president of the confederation, gave the directive that the global volume of the budgetary expenditure should be maintained at the same level as that of 1984-85 financial year.

Replying to questions on Senegambian news coverage and transport, Djibo Ka indicated that the television services will be developed within the framework of the confederation in order to place at the disposal of Senegambians the means to be informed about current events. He expressed satisfaction with the Bassey-Velingara telephone link which was financed by Senegambia. In order to make Senegambia a Senegambia for the people, the confederal ministers are in consultation for the introduction of a Senegambian driver's license, Djibo Ka stated.

Finally, standing and cheering, the confederal parliament adopted a resolution congratulating President Abdou Diouf for his election to the OAU chairmanship. The resolution "calls on all the people of Senegambia to support President Abdou Diouf in the accomplishment of his historic mission at the head of the continental organization."

Parastatals To Be Reorganized, State To Withdraw

AB300950 Dakar Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Parastatals in Senegal are to be restructured and reorganized, after which the state will disengage itself. The disengagement process will be completed in June 1986. This is the main decision the head of state made yesterday during an interministerial council session devoted to the new state policy toward parastatals.

During the session, a document entitled "Governmental Statement on the Policy of Restructuring and Reorganizing Parastatals" was adopted. The reorganization of that sector and the disengagement of the state will be carried on progressively beginning in December and will be completed in June 1986.

Five Opposition Parties Form Coalition

AB291315 Paris AFP in English 1303 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Dakar, July 29 (AFP) — Five Senegalese opposition parties have joined together in a loose coalition baptised the Senegalese Democratic Alliance, informed sources said here. The alliance includes the Senegalese Democratic Party, the main opposition group with eight seats in the 120-seat parliament. All the other seats are held by the ruling Socialist Party except for one held by the People's Liberation Party and one independent. The other members of the alliance are the Democratic League, the Revolutionary Movement for New Democracy, the Socialist Workers' Organisation and the Union for People's Democracy.

The sources said the five parties would retain their autonomy within the alliance and that the grouping did not form a new political party. They said the alliance was currently being chaired by Democratic League leader Doulaye Bathily.

Senegal has a total of 16 recognized political parties, three of which are represented in parliament.

TOGO

Party Youth Delegation Attends Moscow Festival

AB281025 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] The 12th World Youth and Students Festival opened in Moscow yesterday. Among the participants in the festival is a delegation of the Youth of the Rally of the Togolese People [JRPT] led by Tchalim Tchakoza, JRPT general delegate. During this youth festival, the Togolese delegation will present papers on peace, the new economic order, emancipation of women, and International Youth Year.

It is worth noting that the official opening of the festival was presided over by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Message to Castro on Moncada Attack

MB280800 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Message sent by President dos Santos to Cuban President Fidel Castro on the 32d anniversary of the attack on Moncada Barracks on 26 July — read by announcer]

[Text] On behalf of the Angolan people, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and on my own behalf, I want to congratulate the Cuban people, the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, and the Government of the Republic of Cuba on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks.

This historic event marked the start of a new era in the life of the Cuban people, who had risen with determination against the violent dictatorship imposed on them. With many sacrifices, they regained their dignity, freedom, and social justice.

The triumph of the Cuban revolution has run counter to all international imperialist designs lead by the United States against Cuba, and allowed the start of a new life in Cuba, where people showed unshakeable adherence to the ideals of its vanguard party. The determination of your people was a key element in reaching high rates of development in the socioeconomic and cultural fields. We are happy to note that international proletarian principles followed by the Cuban people clearly show their tremendous concern for the freedom of the peoples, and their actions in this field have led to the strengthening of the gains achieved by the nations that have opted for independent development and that are constantly threatened by some imperialist nations that are trying every means, even military means, to destroy the people's legitimate hopes for peace and a quiet and prosperous life.

We take this occasion to express our wish to strengthen even further our traditional ties of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our peoples, parties, and governments.

I extend to you wishes of great successes. Accept my wishes of good health to you, Comrade Fidel Castro, prosperity and progress for the Cuban people, and high and fraternal consideration.

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola

People's Assembly Session Ends 26 July

MB270743 Luanda ANGOP in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Luanda, 26 Jul (ANGOP) — The People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola which was convened under the chairmanship of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos today ended their ordinary session. The participants approved Angola's entry into the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and ratified changes to laws on the legal profession, communications, illegal trafficking of diamonds, and the marriage act. The deputies also approved the law governing the period for passing sentences by the revolutionary popular tribunal, the resolution on Angola's acceptance of the convention of the political rights of women, and the agreement on the temporary employment of Angolan workers by GDR socialist enterprises. A law granting wider powers to military tribunals and a resolution on creating the Agostinho Neto Order award medal were submitted to the permanent committee of the People's Assembly for a more in-depth study.

UNITA Reports Release of Some 600 Prisoners

MB300935 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] The Angolan resistance movement UNITA has released about 600 prisoners from a camp near the town of Conde about 280 km south-east of Luanda. It says in a statement issued in Lisbon that two Portuguese missionaries were among those released.

The statement adds that between 18 and 25 June, UNITA shot and killed 112 Angolan and 10 Cuban troops in eight provinces, and captured 9 Angolan soldiers.

BOTSWANA

Foreign Minister Views Relations With RSA

MB300532 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, has said that the revolution in South Africa, which culminated in the imposition of the state of emergency in that country, is a result of the denial of justice to the majority of the people in that country. Dr Chiepe was briefing parliament this afternoon on the state and conduct of Botswana's international diplomacy in the aftermath of the South African commando raid on Gaborone on June 14th in which 12 people were killed, 6 others injured, and a number of houses and cars destroyed.

Dr Chiepe told the house that the state of emergency in South Africa, now in its second week, had nothing to do with Botswana or the June 14th raid on Gaborone and reiterated Botswana's stand of giving asylum to genuine political refugees. The minister said that Botswana has in the past condemned apartheid and deplored its intensification and said it would continue to do so without fear or favor. She said that Botswana's policy in relation to South Africa had always been that of peaceful coexistence and said this would remain so despite the conflicting ways of life between the two countries, both politically and socially. Botswana is not at war with South Africa and has neither the intention nor the capacity to be at war with South Africa, she said, and added that there was therefore no need for Botswana to sign a nonaggression pact with that country.

Finance Minister Details 5-Year Development Plan

MB261358 Gabrone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Botswana will attempt to avoid the debt repayment problem suffered by many other developing countries by establishing a debt monitoring system that will give adequate warning of any corrective measures that need to be taken in the level of its external borrowing. Economic projections for the sixth national development plan period 1985-1991 include an end to the drought, no stockpiling of diamonds after 1988, increase in diamond prices in line with world inflation, and the commissioning of the (?Kue) Pan project.

These measures and forecasts came to light this afternoon when the vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Mmusi, addressed parliament. In a statement broadcast live over Radio Botswana, Mr Mmusi said if the drought does not end within the sixth national development plan period, the rural sector in particular will suffer severly, although the impact on the government budget, balance of payments, and gross domestic product, GDP, will not be dramatic. If Botswana continues to sell only the proportion of diamonds that it is selling now with some being stockpiled, then GDP growth will fall by just over 4 percent, foreign exchange reserves will drop significantly, and so will government revenue.

Mr Mmusi also projects that the prospects for future rapid economic growth are uncertain. There are currently no large projects in the mineral sector coming up, but the potential for future benefits means that efforts to expand the mineral sector are justified. The government's strategy for development identifies planning as crucial to ensure that the best use is made of all resources whether financial, natural, or manpower. Rural development is identified as essential because the majority of Botswana live in the rural areas. The sixth national development plan aims at diversifying the rural economy. It emphasizes quality rather than quantity when providing rural services to promote what Mr Mmusi described as communal self-development areas to develop a national food strategy and to strengthen the role of local institutions in rural development.

Mr Mmusi told parliament that the national food strategy was particularly important and will ensure a substantial reduction of malnutrition, a broad-based recovery in agriculture when the present drought ends, an adequate contingency plan, and (?food backed) reserves to meet possible future drought. The national extension services will be strengthened so as to ensure a better use of the infrastructure provided by the government to rural areas in order to encourage rapidly developing centers in rural areas.

LESOTHO

Foreign Minister Interviewed on OAU Affairs

MB261114 Maseru Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable V.M. Makhele, says that the OAU is very important to African countries because it enables them to speak with one voice. In an interview with Radio Lesotho, Mr Makhele said that the OAU enables African countries to share ideas and has helped other African countries like Mozambique, Angola, and Zimbabwe to gain independence. He added that the OAU enables the countries neighboring South Africa, which are also being attacked by South Africa, including Lesotho, to have a platform on which to make the world realize the anger which South Africa poses to the region.

Asked for the OAU's experience in solving conflicts between Chad and Libya and the final solution leading to independence of Namibia, Mr Makhele said that the charter of the OAU rules out direct intereference in independent countries. In Namibia's case, he said all the OAU can do is to urge South Africa to grant independence to Namibia and to urge countries with influence in South Africa to urge it to grant independence to Namibia.

Regarding the OAU's assistance to Lesotho, the minister of foreign affairs said it had assisted Lesotho in many sectors through the African Development Bank.

Mr Makhele was leading a Lesotho delegation at the recent OAU economic summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

MOZAMBIQUE

France's Nucci Arrives for Cooperation Talks

MB291820 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Christian Nucci, the French minister of cooperation and development, has said that his country was still ready to support all Mozambique's efforts with regard to financial problems or at the level of Paris Club. Nucci was speaking to the news media this morning shortly after he arrived in Maputo to take part at the Mozambique-France joint commission session due to begin today. omitted]

Machel Reaffirms Nkomati Accord

AB292130 Paris AFP in French 1903 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Maputo, 29 Jul (AFP) — President Samora Machel today reaffirmed Mozambique's desire to respect the good-neighbor agreement his country signed with South Africa in 1984 in Nkomati while, at the same time, condemning the apartheid regime.

"You have no choice when it comes to choosing your neighbors," he told French journalists at the end of a 40-minute meeting with the French minister of cooperation and development, who is currently on a 24-hour visit to Mozambique on his way to Luanda.

President Machel, who had already warmly welcomed Mr Nucci last February, said that his country was willing to maintain an atmosphere of peace with South Africa even if the Pretoria authorities themselves have admitted that some people in South Africa had violated the Nkomati agreement.

Dressed in his military marshal's uniform, he received the French delegation in the Palace of the Fourth Congress of the Mozambique Liberation Front, the ruling Marxist-Leninist party, whose fourth congress was held in 1983.

"The situation between South Africa and Mozambique is very complicated," he added. "We are neighbors; neighbors do not choose one another, no more than can fathers or brothers even if one or the other may be bandits."

"We disagree with the apartheid regime, we condemn it. But we have to assume our responsibility as far as the Nkomati Accord is concerned and we are for respect for the life of the children and the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Mozambique."

Mr Nucci told President Machel about France's decision to enable Maputo to benefit from the aid granted by the French Aid and Cooperation Fund. He announced a similar decision with regard to Luanda.

In another remark, Mr Machel strongly condemned the present developments in South Africa where, he said, "thousands of people are dying, are sent to jail, entire families are destroyed and where the elementary human right to life is violated."

The Mozambican president also expressed the wish to see the French investments which, in accordance with Paris' new policy, will be withdrawn from South Africa now go to his country.

This morning, Mr Nucci presided over the opening ceremony of the session of the joint cooperation and economic commission along with Mr R. Salazar, his Mozambican counterpart. He also held talks with Jacinto Veloso, minister at the presidency in charge of economic problems and champion of the Nkomati Accord as well as of the [words indistinct] of the ports.

Maputo has also asked France to provide means of surveillance, such as radar, and also accelerated military training. Paris is already supplying uniforms and equipment. A French military mission has already arrived to assess military training.

Machel Receives Message From Zambia's Kaunda

MB261215 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] President Samora Machel received yeseterday a special message from his Zambian counterpart, Kenneth Kaunda. The message deals with bilateral relations in various fields and emphasizes the prevailing situation in southern Africa in view of the latest events.

The message was delivered to President Samora Machel by President Kaunda's special assistant for political affairs, who traveled to Mozambique in the context of the regular talks and exchanges of view between Presidents Samora Machel and Kenneth Kaunda.

Machel Opens Meeting on Maputo City Problems

MB291817 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Excerpt] In Maputo this morning, party and state officials as well as officials from the mass democratic organizations opened a meeting to discuss the problems facing our capital city. The meeting, which is taking place at the Fourth Congress Palace, is presided over by President Samora Machel. Speaking off the cuff during the opening session, Samora Machel pointed out that the organizing commission of the festivities marking the 10th anniversary of independence had in the end demostrated that we were capable and had the ability to distribute tasks. In this meeting, the head of state said, we are going to deal with the problems right away, adding: We do not need citizens who stand by as spectators. The solution of the problems demand that we all participate.

Foreign Minister Returns After Visit to Spain

MB291736 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Mozambique's Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano says Spain is interested in greater cooperation with Mozambique. Mr Chissano returned today from a visit to Spain where he met briefly with the Spanish foreign minister, and they discussed ways to increase bilateral trade. He also said a high-level delegation is to arrive shortly in Maputo to discuss details of this cooperation.

'Bandit' Camp Destroyed; Clashes Detailed

MB290654 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0605 GMT 28 Jul 85

[From the Armed Forces "Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] In a coordinated action between the Gaza and Inhambane Provincial Military Commands, FPLM forces recently destroyed an armed bandit camp in (Chichococha), in the Panda district of Inhambane Province. This camp was used by the armed bandits to launch attacks against Gaza and Inhambane provinces. During the assault, our forces killed 100 armed bandits and captured assorted light equipment which had been buried in the area.

In the same operation, 550 families who had been forced to live with the bandits were released. They are now living with the FPLM forces until they can be resettled in communal villages in more fertile zones. After the assault, the FPLM pursued the fleeing armed bandits, killing six and capturing another. According to our source, a witch doctor called Matacuene was responsible for kidnapping people and stealing food, as the armed bandits were living in a zone with sparce resources.

In Zambezia Province, local military units killed 27 armed bandits last week when they tried to assalt a goods train between Namacurra and Quelimane. In Nampula, a group of armed bandits tried to infiltrate in the Moma district on 20 July to provoke disturbances among the population. The prompt reaction by our forces caused the death of four armed bandits.

In the Maluane area in Maputo Province, armed bandits attacked a vehicle column which had left Maputo, but our forces reacted swiftly, killing five armed bandits and capturing their equipment.

In Inhaminga, Sofala Province, on 16 July six bandits were killed and one captured in a clash between our forces and the bandits. Another FPLM unit destroyed a camp of the armed bandits, killing four bandits and retrieving a radio and two barrels of flour which had been stolen from the population.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Outlines Measures if Sanctions Continue

MB291851 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] South Africa is considering sending hundreds of thousands of foreign workers back to their own countries if the UN Security Council continues with its sanctions campaign. This was said by Mr P.W. Botha, the state president, this afternoon at a youth rally on the campus of Potchefstroom University. Mr Botha also announced that he has ordered an investigation into the number of foreign workers in the country so that the government can consider effective steps to repatriate them.

[Begin recording] One does not need much imagination to see what the results will be for our neighbors and even for African states further north if the South African railways, airline, and ports, no longer handle and transport their imports and exports. I suggest that these people who made the decisions in the Security Council should calculate what percentage of export goods from southern Africa go through the railways and transport network of this country. According to estimates, there are presently 1.5 million workers from other African states employed in this country. As a result of the direction now taken by the Security Council, I have given instructions that the South African companies involved make an urgent survey of the number of foreign workers employed in this country as well as where they are employed, so that the government can consider effective ways of sending them back to their countreis of origin. [Applause]

The countries trying to get sanctions implemented against South Africa will, no doubt, as a result of their declared concern over the welfare of blacks, set aside funds early enough to provide employment, providing projects for the hundreds of thousands of workers who will have to return to their own countreis if the Security Council persists in its unlawful actions against this country. [Applause]

From our side, we will ensure that those who may have to be sent back are thoroughly informed that the step is taken because the Security Council has forced this government to take this step. [Applause]

As for our neighbors, as well as other African countries which trade with this country and which need South Africa's communications, transport systems for their economic development, I hope that they will take note that the Security Council, with Russia in the forefront, is to blame if that infrastructure is no longer available to them for their imports and exports.

There are, of course, other important forms of economic, technical, financial, medical, and agricultural cooperation which may also suffer if the Security Council continues on its present course.

No government with any self-respect and no country with any self-respect can accept such an unholy decision against it without doing something to neutralize it. [Applause] And now, my dear young friends, you all know that has happened in the sporting field. You all know how the South African Government tried to refrain from taking part in the matter of politics in sport. But you know how, under the leadership of certain radical elements, more and more countries have stepped forward and started using sport for their political purposes. I leave it to the sports organizations to deal with that. I would just like to say, we are no angels. But I understand fully that these people are not satisfied with just arranging our sport for us. These people are not satisfied with implementing economic boycots against us. They are not satisfied with tampering with our livelihood. In the words of President Kruger, I want to say to you today: These people want our country. And I call on all, on all reasonable, balanced, honest South Africans: Let us stand together and refuse to hand over our country to the forces of darkness. [Applause]

But I also call on the brown and the black communities, who believe in peaceful coexistence, who want employment, who want to see their children educated, who do not want to see their schools burned down, who want to see theat they have a decent living and a roof over their heads, who want to see themselves participating in a developing economy, who want to see that this country really can be what it can be, namely, a blessing to its neighbors, and a blessing to its children. Let us work together and reject radicalism. [End recording]

Bishop Tutu Discusses Botha Rejection of Meeting

MB291755 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1753 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 29, SAPA — Bishop Desmond Tutu, the bishop of Johannesburg, said he was "sad" and "scared" about the response he got from the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, who today turned down a meeting with the bishop.

Speaking at a press conference at his Soweto home this evening, Bishop Tutu said he was "not available to play games."

"Our country is in a desperate situation and we must make ourselves available to find a way out of the morass we find ourselves in."

The state president had earlier told Bishop Tutu he would be meeting an Anglican church delegation to be headed by the archbishop of Cape Town, Bishop Phillip Russell, on August 19.

Mr Botha's reply to Bishop Tutu was that he was prepared to talk to people who denounce vilence and civil disobedience.

"I am sad that the state president, who should be above politics, should be interested in political pointscoring," Bishop Tutu said.

"It is out of concern for the desperate situation for our beloved country that I declared my readiness to meet with the president for talks.

"I have to thank him (Mr Botha) for the quick response, but he refers to the delegation to be led by the archbishop of Cape Town and seems to suggest that it will be an all-Anglican delegation."

He said the meeting with the state president arose out of a resolution adopted at the provincial synod for the archbishop to seek an interview. The group would be comprised of the leaders of the Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches.

"So there is no guarantee that I would be there."

Bishop Tutu also said that the date, August 19, was an indication that there was "time to play about."

"Any one reading our situation here should know time is at a premium.

"Even if the state of emergency were to bring about a restoration of calm and stability, it would not solve the problem of our country. Our problem is apartheid.

"Even if children were to go back to school, he knows and we know they protested long before the violence started. They are protesting against an inferior education."

Bishop Tutu said he still believed it was possible to move towards a society in South Africa where blacks and whites could coexist. This was the new society he was working for.

"The ball is very much in the state president's court."

"He (The state president) has now added a new condition for those with whom he is prepared to meet. Not only must they renounce violence, but also civil disobedience.

"Church leaders are not espousing civil disobedience, but what other methods are there available to us. The state president must remember that he was a member of an organisation that did the same — the Ossewa Brandwag," he said.

Later he added that he performed acts of civil disobedience because he did not carry a "pass" and lived in a white suburb of Johannesburg, Westdene, without permission.

Bishop Tutu said that if the state president had rejected talks with him, it was highly unlikely that he would have negotiations with any black leaders considered more radical than himself. "I'm scared he may be painting himself into a corner and doing an Ian Smith on us."

He said he hoped the rejection he had got would not dampen any other initiative on behalf of other black leaders.

By approaching the state president for talks he had put his own credibility on the line. He had "got a lot of flak" in 1980 for doing the same.

On the one hand there was a lot of support from blacks and overseas when the announcement of a possible meeting was made at the weekend. But on the other hand there were those who were saying "why even talk?"

"I am not playing for popularity. I already am a Nobel laureate. I'm trying to make a contribution to our country."

Asked what his agenda with the state president would be he if he was granted an interview, Bishop Tutu said:

"I will not divulge what I have on my agenda. I would not hold the discussions with him through the media.

"I'm not a politician. I am only trying to follow the biblical principle of the prophets who went to speak to the kings, even though they were stiff-necked."

On what Mr Botha could do towards easing the present situation, Bishop Tutu said he could make "one dramatic and symbolic action."

Release Mandela?

"The first positive step to declare on the part of the government is that all South African are South Africans and to release all political prisoners."

Will Continue To Mediate

MB300826 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Bishop Desmond Tutu says he will continue in his attempts to mediate between the government and township residents to contain the violence in those areas. He was speaking after a refusal by the state president, P.W. Botha, to meet him face to face to discuss the unrest and the state of emergency. The president says he would be meeting with an Anglican Church delegation in about 3 weeks, but he says he will not prescribe to the church the members of that delegation.

In his reaction to the refusal, Bishop Tutu says he is suprised by the president's statement, but adds that he will continue to do everything in his power to bring an end to the violence.

[Begin Tutu recording] I don't think that we can ever as a church say we now advocate violence. The church has constantly got to be pointing out the fact that any use of arms and violence is really a second best. It is a choice between two evils and can never be commended as a good in itself, and I will be going on until, well, until it becomes clear that [word indistinct] is talking into a void. [End recording]

Further Reportage on De Jonge Incident

De Jonge Linked to ANC

MB280730 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] The Dutch newspaper, *DE TELEGRAAF*, reports that Mr Klaas de Jonge, who has been given sanctuary in the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria, used an official motorcar registered at the Dutch consulate general in Johannesburg to smuggle ANC arms through Mozambique and Zimbabwe to South Africa. According to a front page report in *DE TELEGRAAF* today, Mr de Jonge confessed to the South Africa police that he had stockpiled weapons and explosives in 17 caches between February 1981 and June this year. The newspaper said it had obtained the details from the head of the South Africa Security Police, Brigadier Stadtler.

Mr de Jonge was handed over to the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria 2 weeks ago after earlier managing to evade his police escort for a moment to to slip into the embassy waiting room where he was recaptured. *DE TELEGRAAF* reports that Mr de Jonge worked for the Dutch Department of Development Cooperation in Mozambique. It says he had been an active member of the antiapartheid movement in the Netherlands, and that he had later used his position in Mozambique to supply information to the movement. It was during this period that he met the leader of the banned South African Communist Party, Joe Slovo, who pursuaded him to become an arms courier for the ANC. The newspaper says Mr de Jonge led the police to remote controlled limpet mines capable of being detonated by radio transmitters. One of these had apparently been intended for use at security headquarters in Pretoria. It says the police were led to Mr de Jonge by his former wife, Mrs Helene Passtoors. The couple had met secretly in a number of places, including Durban, and had been photographed by the police.

According to the report, Mr de Jonge gave the police detailed information of when and where he crossed the South African border on his arms smuggling expeditions, as well as the exact locations and contents of all the caches. It said the police had estimated that the caches contained sufficient explosives to blow up half of Pretoria. He is also said to have confessed to being a convinced Marxist with links with the ANC, the PLO, and several Western European terrorist organizations. The newspaper identified the motorcar as a second-hand Peugeot bought by Mr de Jonge but registered at the address of the Dutch consul general in Johannesburg.

The Dutch ambassador to South Africa, Mr Hugo Carsten, told the SABC this afternoon that he did not wish to react to the information published in *DE TELEGRAAF*, except to say that diplomatic contact between the Netherlands and South Africa continued at the highest level in an effort to solve the issue. Mr Carsten said all the parties were trying earnestly and urgently to solve the problem. He said one aspect which did not make it any easier for the Dutch Government to react was the delay in their receiving the formal charges which were being brought against Mr de Jonge. Mr Carsten said the embassy needed to know what the formal charges were before it could assess its position.

The attorney general of the Transvaal, Mr Charles (van Heerens) confirmed today that no docket on the case had yet been handed to him. Mr (Van Heerens) said that because Mr de Jonge had allegedly committed crimes in various parts of the country, it was uncertain which attorney general would handle the case.

Foreign Minister Comments

MB291316 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1216 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 29, SAPA — South Africa would consider publicising a tape recording of Dutch citizen Mr Klaas de Jonge's planned activities in South Africa if the Dutch Government did not comply with international law and hand over Mr de Jonge, the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said today.

At a brief session with journalists in Pretoria before meeting representatives of the Israeli organisation B'nai Brith, Mr Botha said South Africa had a duty to maintain law and order in the country.

"We are under pressure from all sides of the world. But it is not the worst we have had, and I don't believe it will be the last time there will be demands and threats."

Mr Botha added: "The government cannot subject the safety of the country and its people to international threats. We have an obligation to keep law and order, irrespective of the international consequences."

Anwering question about Mr Klaas de Jonge, who has been holed up in the Dutch Embassy for the past nine days, Mr Botha said South Africa had honoured international law by giving Mr de Jonge to the embassy.

Mr de Jonge has been charged under the arms and ammunition act.

Asked whether he had seen a Dutch newspaper report quoting Dutch ambassador, Mr Huge Carsten, as saying he had an understanding for Mr de Jonge's activities, Mr Botha said:

"The question is not whether the Dutch Government has sympathy or understanding for Mr de Jonge.

"The question is whether the Dutch Government subscribes to a very clear and unconditional legal principle, that is whether an ambassy can accommodate a man sought by the police of a receiving state."

Mr Botha said if the Dutch Government tried to escape the international law, "my government will not hesitate to consider releasing tape recording in De Jonge's voice of what he planned, what he did and what he intended to do."

Mr Botha later met the international president of B'nai Brith, Mr G Kraft, and local president, Dr I. Abramowitz.

Netherlands Envoy Denies Recall

MB300819 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0816 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 30, SAPA — The Dutch ambassador to South Africa, Mr Hugo Carstens, is flying home on Friday on what he says is two months leave.

Mr Carstens, who has to attend an annual ambassadors conference in The Hague next month, will not return before the Netherlands Embassy leaves its Nedbank premises in Pretoria late September, where former detainee Mr Klaas de Jonge is a virtual prisoner.

In a statement, Mr Carstens said he had not been recalled by his government over the De Jonge affair.

Gazankulu Minister Comments on Trip to U.S.

MB290828 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] The chief minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, says South Africa will not be able to make any real progress in the normalization of its relations with the outside world until statutory discrimination is abolished. Professor Ntsanwisi was speaking at Jan Smuts Airport after a 3-week visit to the United States. He said most Americans viewed the present reforms in South Africa as merely cosmetic. He appealed to the South African Government to make a statement of intent as a first step towards the normalization of the situation in the country and its relations with other countries.

Professor Ntsanwisi says he and his delegation achieved a certain amount of success in countering the disinvestment lobby. He said they had made the point that evolutionary change could be achieved in South Africa only by increasing the economic power of the blacks. Professor Ntsanwisi said he was convinced more than ever before that the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, should go ahead and negotiate with all black leaders on the process of reform. This was particularly important while South Africa had the friendship of the present American Government.

No Special Measures Necessary in Free State

MB291325 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] The divisional commissioner of the police in the Free State, Brigadier A.P. van Zyl, says so far extraordinary restrictive measures have not been necessary in his province. He said in a statement released in Bloemfontein that there was mutual understanding between the various population groups and the security forces which served as a basis for negotiations.

Brigadier van Zyl says law breakers would still be taken to task, but he expressed confidence that the situation would remain stable so that more stringent measures would not be necessary.

One Person Killed in Unrest Near Cape Town

MB292025 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2020 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Cape Town, July 29, SAPA — At least one person died and several were injured as unrest flared in Guguletu, near Cape Town, today — for the second time in three days.

The person was killed after police fired teargas to disperse about 1,000 marching youths who later stoned police vehicles.

The dead man was identified by relatives as Sithembele Mathiso, 18, of Guguletu. Residents said several arrests were made.

Relatives of Mr Mathiso said he had been hit by a rubber bullet, loaded into a police van and taken to the Guguletu police station.

Later it was confirmed that an ambulance had transported the body of a teenage youth from the police station.

A helicopter circled the township as a convoy of police vehicles chased youths fleeing a salvo of teargas canisters fired during a police confrontation with the marchers in NV1 road.

Two plainclothes detectives in the area narrowly escaped injury when their car was stoned and a rear window smashed. They retaliated by firing a shot from an automatic shotgun.

A number of police vehicles were slightly damaged by flying stones.

Early this norning most township senior schools were deserted as pupils continued their class boycott, which began on Friday.

Traffic police sealed off all entrances to the Guguletu/Nyanga/Crossroads area about 1 pm today.

Police Report on Incidents; Arrests Total 1259

MB300641 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0638 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 30, SAPA — Unrest situation report issued by the Police Directorate of Public Relations for the period 8 pm last night to 8 am today:

The total number of arrests under the emergency regulations is 1259. The following incidents of unrest occurred overnight:

In townships near Port Elizabeth, two private trucks and a light delivery vehicle were extensively damaged by arsonists. No injuries were reported. The owner of a private home fired on a mob of stonethrowers after they attacked his house. Mininal damage resulted and no injuries were reported.

In Soweto (Johannesburg) a bus driver was slightly injured when the bus he was driving was stoned.

At Nyanga in the Western Cape a councillor fired on a mob of stonethrowers after his house was attacked. No injuries were reported.

At Cathcart, the SAP were forced to use tearsmoke, rubber bullets and birdshot to disperse an unruly mob which set fire to a school damaging it extensively. Police vehicles were also stoned. A black man was arrested. No injuries were reported.

Minor incidents of stonethrowing and attempted arson occurred at Kwamashu in Natal, Mamelodi, Shosanguwe (Pretoria), and Duncanville near East London. A black man was arrested in Duncanville.

Commentary Contrasts U.S., UK, French Positions

MB291014 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] That South Africa's relations with generally friendly or neutral Western governments have been severely strained by recent events culminating in the state of emergency should not just be shrugged off. The country's international interests are less secure than they were. More dangerously, a momentum is being generated that threatens at several points to result in governments being forced to go beyond earlier limits on what they were prepared to sanction in the way of action against South Africa. It may be necessary to pay the price if national security dictates such a sacrifice, but it would be the height of folly to court it unnecessarily. It is important therefore to take note of the nature of the criticism from abroad, and especially to distinguish between the tenor of criticism from governments such as the British and the American, and the actions of the French Government.

Strident as they have been in their reactions to the state of emergency, spokesmen from the United States and Britain have made it clear that their first concern is to see progress with negotiated reforms in South Africa. That is also the declared aim of the South African Government in imposing the state of emergency.

The French reaction of making punitive gestures is in a different category. That the French Government is neither attuned to developments in South Africa nor in step with its Western partners was demonstrated by the debate in that UN Security Council. The United States and Britain made no bones about their disagreement. The British delegate stated bluntly that it was irresponsible to advocate action that was known in advance to be ineffective. The Americn attitude was that the French proposals, if they achieved anything at all, would merely undermine the South African economy, and in the process do greatest harm to lowly skilled black workers and their dependents.

From the South African point of view, the French action is misguided because it ignores the fundamental political purpose of the state of emergency; that is, that it is a necessary means for achieving precisely what many in and outside South Africa are demanding, which is that the government and black community leaders hould get down to serious negotiations on democratic political solutions. That point was made when the drastic action was originally announced, and it has been stressed repeatedly since then. Thus, South Africa is faced with two quite different kinds of criticism of the state of emergency.

There can be no question of trying to accommodate French demands, which are evidently motivated by political considerations which have little if anything to do with the real needs of this country and its peoples. On the other hand, there is an obvious similarity of interests when overseas criticism amounts to demands that South Africa should demonstrate that it is making progress in impelementing its own reform policies. That similarity is not negated by disagreements about the tempo or concrete details of reform, which in any event are no less pronounced among those inside the country who are committed to finding political solutions through peaceful negotiation.

When governments strive for the same broad goals for South Africa, as it does for itself, the proper response to disputes is not alienation but more intensive communication.

Railroad Agreement Reached With Zambia, Zimbabwe

MB251334 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The railway networks of South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe have concluded a number of new agreements. Among the most important agreements reached by three countries' delegates at a meeting at Victoria Falls is one requiring tariff revenue to be paid directly to Zambia by the South African Transport Service [SATS]. The system general manager of trade in SATS, Mr (Gert Coetzee), told our Johannesburg news staff that it had also been decided to introduce uniform documentation for the three networks, and to establish two new clearance organizations. These organizations would facilitate the passage of imports and exports between the three countries.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Urges U.S. To End Constructive Engagement

MB270549 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has appealed to the Reagan administration to take heed of the international call on it to abandon its policy of constructive engagement in South Africa. Speaking when Indian External Affairs Minister [title as heard] Narendra Jain called on him at State House in Lusaka today, President Kaunda said the United States Administration should listen to what both the international and American [word indistinct] and not to the administration's aides incorrectly advising. He said it is not yet too late for the Reagan administration to pressurize South Africa to abandon its apartheid police and release detained nationalist leader Nelson Mandela so that they can avert the explosion which, he said, may soon take in South Africa.

Kaunda Warns of Need To Strengthen PTA

MB251353 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, warned today that the Preferential Trade Area, PTA, will collapse unless its members work harder to strengthen it. President Kaunda also said PTA members should avoid exploitation of man by man at state level by ensuring that trade between nations was balanced. Dr Kaunda, who was speaking when the visiting secretary general of the UPRONA [National Unity and Progress Party] and speaker of the National Assembly of Burundi, called on him at State House this morning, condemned the practice some countries had of monopolizing trade because it worked against development of other countries.

He said to avoid a repetition of what happened to the East African Community, the PTA should conduct more research on economic matters with a view of finding out what joint business ventures should be involved in. Dr Kaunda said the community broke up because there were some countries within the community who were monopolizing trade, adding that to avoid being embarassed the path should not be followed. The president told the Burundi secretary general that revolutionary parties such as UNIP [United National Independence Party] and UPRONA should study the possibilities of joint ventures in order to enhance their economies.

In reply, Professor Mworoha paid tribute to President Kaunda for the role he has played in the struggle for liberation of not only southern Africa, but the whole African Continent. He said the cooperation that exists today between Burundi and Zambia was a result of President Kaunda's determination to bring the continent closer together.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Urges 'Mobilization' in Matabeleland

MB291044 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has expressed the need to intensify [break in transmission] political mobilization and organization of people in Matabeleland. Comrade Mugabe was speaking at (Mawusepa) Business Center, where people celebrated the party victory in the election. He condemned dissidents for disrupting economic progress, and for their role in coercing people to vote for PF-ZAPU during the election.

Comrade Mugabe noted the people in Manicaland-Chipinga constituency were not taught the correct voting procedures, and that cost the party a seat in the area. He told the people that judging from the 2,500 spoiled ballots, and the ZANU-PF candidate lost by 800 ballots, showed that people had not been shown how to vote. [Sentence as heard]